OBERLIN COLLEGE
HISTORICAL COLLECTION.
FROM
Mrs L. H. Allen

EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASS. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 22, 1840.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

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REPORT.

On presenting their eighth annual Report to the Society which they have the honor to represent, the Board of Managers congratulate it that, notwithstanding the opposition of malignant foes, and the treachery of professed friends, the anti-slavery cause has made rapid advances towards a final and glorious consummation during the past year. In no one State has it lost ground; in every non-slaveholding State, the number of its friends and advocates has been greatly multiplied, and its resources extended proportionably. In no previous year, it is believed, have such liberal contributions been made, or more abundant labors performed, in its behalf. As a clear indication of its extraordinary growth, it will suffice to state, that the whole number of anti-slavery societies in the land may now be safely estimated at not less than Two Thousand, having at least Two Hundred Thousand persons enrolled as members, and embodying a large proportion of the patriotism, the humanity, the religion of the country. If the executive power and efficiency of the American Anti-Slavery Society have in some measure been restricted, it has been owing solely to the infusion of new life-blood into the veins of each State auxiliary; and, instead of furnishing any evidence that "abolition is dying away," proves that the responsibilities of our great enterprise are divided more equally among its members than heretofore. If, therefore, the enemies of emancipation would ascertain whether the cause we espouse has advanced or retrograded within the last twelve months, let them not be governed in their inquiries either by the number of agents employed by the Na-

tional Society, or the amount contributed to its treasury, as compared with former years; but let them look at the aggregate of anti-slavery labors and contributions *throughout the United States.*

By a vote at the last annual meeting of the Parent Society, the Executive Committee were earnestly invited, for the sake of securing the advantages of harmonious action, not to send into or employ any agents in a State, within which a State Society exists, without the assent of such Society. The design and effect of that vote have been to stir up each State auxiliary to unusual activity, and to advance the general interests of our cause beyond all precedent during a similar period. It seems to be the growing conviction of abolitionists, that there should be as little centralization of power as possible in the management of the anti-slavery enterprise; that no committee, however enlightened or disinterested, can be so safely trusted as the people themselves; that State Societies are admirably adapted to lessen the burden of the Parent Society, and at the same time to do the work better; and that even more is dependant upon individual than associated action for the furtherance of anti-slavery principles and measures. In many instances, it will be found that some two or three individuals, in a place, possess more vitality than a whole organization; nay, that, in fact, they constitute the organization, though numerically but a fraction of it. That line of policy is undoubtedly best, which best enforces individual accountability, and makes the pressure of the cause an individual concern. In the promotion of every grea reform, associated effort is indispensable; yet nothing can be predicated of the zeal or efficiency of an association, by the number enrolled upon its list of members. Of the various religious and humane enterprises in our land, not one is so truly republican, so well guarded, or so philosophical in its management, as the anti-slavery enterprise. In its deliberations, all who espouse it, of whatever sect, party, complexion, or name, freely participate. Its platform is as broad as the whole earth, upon which every human being, who is not an oppressor or an apologist for oppression, may stand erect. In its control, all may have an equal share. It is in the hands of

the people, "the common people." It takes no cognizance of rank, station, authority, but regards man as man simply. Hence the energy and success with which it is conducted, and the anxiety and alarm which it gives to principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places.

Since the last annual meeting of this Society, a war of extermination has been waged against it, not less unnatural than extraordinary; but, happily, with very little success. The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is the parent of all the other kindred societies in the land. It has ever been hated, therefore, with peculiar intensity, by the enemies of the colored race. From the first hour of its existence to the present time, it has pursued the same fearless, uncompromising, straight-forward course, deterred by no danger, disheartened by no opposition, wearied by no effort. Various have been the attempts to cripple its influence, to limit its action, to destroy its life. The evil spirit of sectarianism has, from time to time, summoned all its strength to crush the Society, or to transfer its management to other hands. In several instances, direct efforts have been made to supplant it by the formation of a rival Society. Foremost in this crusade have been the colonization, pro-slavery clergy of the Commonwealth. Convicted of sin for refusing to plead the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction in our land—rebuked before all the people, without fear or favor, as though they were indeed like other men—stripped of their pharisaical guise, and exhibited in all their time-serving abjectness—conscious that the colonization imposture which they had palmed upon the people stood fully revealed—perceiving that a gradual yet mighty change was taking place in public sentiment favorable to the anti-slavery movement—and knowing that they must at least *seem* to be the opponents of slavery, without materially changing their position, or they would ere long be swept away by a whirlwind of popular indignation—they rallied together and organized a society with the sounding title of "*The American Union for the Relief and Improvement of the Colored Race.*" Like the Union of the States, it was composed of the most incongruous materials, based upon the shifting-sand of policy, and cemented with selfishness. It was a sad specimen

of clerical hollow-heartedness and duplicity: yet so much did it appear like the Angel of Emancipation, some abolitionists were deceived by it for a time — among them, one of the most conspicuous in the anti-slavery ranks. It had a hot spirit, but a stony heart. Its real object was to crush abolitionism universally, and especially the Massachusets Anti-Slavery Society, that old irreverent pioneer of all manner of heresy and fanaticism in Church and State! The hand of the LORD was against it, and it dissolved away "like the baseless fabric of a vision." It was of the earth, earthy — without life or vision — and now lies buried in the tomb of ignominy. The mourners *do not* go about the streets: there is none so poor as to do it reverence.

The next attempt made to subvert this Society, and give the control of our anti-sectarian enterprise into the hands of a sect, was by five orthodox clergymen, all claiming to be "abolitionists in the strictest sense" — two of whom had lectured extensively on the subject of slavery, and one of whom was the pa member of this Board. That they were not actuated by a spirit of brotherly kindness was at once apparent from the fact, that they preferred the most flagrant charges against those with whom they were associated, through the medium of the press, instead of first seeking a private interview, and endeavoring to convict them of wrong-doing. That they were not prompted by any regard for the integrity and success of our cause was evident, because they volunteered to shield from merited censure certain pro-slavery clergymen, and to endorse almost every false accusation and malicious innuendo against "leading abolitionists," which had been coined by the implacable enemies of immediate emancipation. That they were governed by a man-pleasing, and not a God-fearing spirit, — by a desire to conciliate a body of clergymen, who had distinguished themselves for their violent hostility to abolitionism, — by selfish and sectarian purposes, — was manifest from the language and spirit of their memorable "Appeal" and "Protest," and from their subsequent conduct. The individual who was foremost in this defection was the Rev. CHARLES FITCH, then a preacher at the Marlboro' Chapel, in Boston, and now located in Newark, N. J. He was, for a time, "a burning and a shining light"

among abolitionists, and distinguished himself for the ardor of his zeal, the boldness of his invective, and the severity of his denunciation. But, alas! in an evil hour, he forgot the claims of pleading humanity, and took sides with a corrupt priesthood in traducing the character and conduct of those who stood prominently forth as the advocates of righteous emancipation. The light that was in him became darkness—and how great was that darkness! It was ala mentable, a surprising change. What are his present views and feelings respecting his participancy in the "Clerical Appeal," and how he now regards a movement which was started ostensibly to promote the glory of God, but which inflicted very serious injury upon the cause of the perishing slave, may be learnt from the following letter addresssed to the Corresponding Secretary of this Society:—

NEWARK, JAN. 9, 1840.

MR. W. L. GARRISON:

DEAR SIR—Herewith I attempt the discharge of a duty, to which I doubt not that I am led by the dictates of an enlightened conscience, and by the influences of the Spirit of God. I have been led, of late, to look over my past life, and to inquire what I would think of past feelings and actions, were I to behold Jesus Christ in the clouds of heaven, coming to judge the world, and to establish his reign of holiness, and righteousness, and blessedness, over the pure in heart. From such an examination of my past life, I find very much, even in what I have regarded as my best actions, deeply to deplore; but especially do I find occasion for shame, and self-loathing, and deep humiliation before God and man, when I see in what multiplied instances the ruling motive of my conduct has been a desire to please men, for the sake of their good opinion. In seeking the promotion of good objects, I have often acted with this in view; but I feel bound in duty to say to you, sir, that to gain the good will of man was the only object I had in view, in every thing which I did relative to certain writings called 'Clerical Appeal.' I cannot say that I was conscious at the time, certainly not as fully as I am now, that this was the motive by which I was actuated; but as I now look back upon it, in the light in which it has of late been spread before my own mind, as I doubt not by the spirit of God, I can clearly see that, in all that matter, I had no true regard for the glory of God, or the good of man. I can see nothing better in it, than a selfish and most wicked desire to gain thereby the good opinion of such men as I supposed would be pleased by such movements; while I can clearly see, that I did not consult the will of God, or the good of my fellow-men, in the least, and did indulge towards yourself and others, and toward principles which I now see to be according to truth, feelings which both my conscience and my heart now condemn; which I know a holy God never can approve; and which I rejoice to think he never will approve.

I send you this communication, because my conscience and my heart lead me to do it; because I think the truth and the spirit of God approve it, and influence me to do it, and not because I expect or wish thereby

to secure the applause of man, or even to regain any good will of man which I may have lost, by actions which I now wholly disapprove. I trust I have learned higher principles of actions; at least, I know I must learn them, or be in fearful circumstances in that day when "every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit must be hewn down and cast into the fire."

The acknowledgement which I now make, I expect to approve when I appear before God with my final account; and this is reason enough to induce me to make it. I believe it is according to the will of God, and that will I fully approve.

You are at liberty, sir, to do with it what you please. If God can be honored, and good done thereby, I would like that the confession I make be as public as the sin I committed. I believe that I should do what I now have done, if I knew I should be despised for it by the whole world. There is one by me who searches my heart, and there is a judgment seat before me, where I must stand. There is, also, a despised, cast out and crucified Saviour, who was none other than "God manifest in the flesh," whom I wish to please and honor. If you can make any use of this communication, that you think will be an honor to HIM, or a service to the cause of truth, dispose of it at your pleasure.

The Lord strengthen you to do His will.

CHARLES FITCH.

It is not with any spirit of personal exultation that this magnanimous, this noble, this christian confession is incorporated into this Report, but solely to help repair the mischief which this erring but repentant brother has done in time past, and to vindicate the cause of those early and tried friends of the slave, who were falsely accused in the "Clerical Appeal." To publish it is an act of simple justice to all parties. Full liberty is given by the author to make any use of it that may be thought "an honor to God, or a service to the cause of truth;" and this furnishes strong proof of his sincerity. As there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance; so there will be more gladness diffused through the anti-slavery ranks by the return of our wandering brother, than by a large accession of new converts. The manner in which Mr. Fitch has humbled himself, must greatly exalt him in the eyes of all good men, and restore him to full communion with all genuine abolitionists. Let him receive the right hand of fellowship, as of old. Let the remembrance of his abolition misconduct be obliterated, and no evil thought be treasured up against him. Let him be honored more than he has been censured. Let thanks be given to God, that sight has been restored to the blind, and the

lost found. There is no attempt at sinful palliation: he condemns himself in strong terms,—such as befit genuine repentance,—and finds occasion "for shame, and self-loathing, and deep humiliation before God and man;" and now perceives in the "Clerical Appeal" movement, "nothing better than a selfish and wicked desire to gain thereby the good opinion of such men as he supposed would be pleased by that movement." Having abased himself, he shall be exalted. May he continue faithful unto the end, that he may at last receive a crown of life!

What a blaze of light is shed by this letter upon the conduct of the other signers of the "Clerical Appeal"!—True, it does not necessarily follow, that they were actuated by the same improper motives as those which influenced Mr. Fitch: but it does not come within the scope of christian charity to believe that they were a whit more honest. The "Appeal" gives *prima facie* evidence, that its authors had ceased to "remember those in bonds as bound with them"; that their spirit was sectarian, and not Christ-like; that they thought more about the reputation of pro-slavery clergymen, than about the unutterable wrongs of the perishing bondman; that they were disposed to lower the standard of eternal truth, to accommodate those who refused to be measured by it; that they were not sincere in their pretences; and that they indulged feelings toward individual abolitionists, "which a holy God never can approve." If their own consciences condemn them not, then they may feel justified in the schismatical course they pursued. But let them imitate the example of the repentant Fitch, and look over that portion of their past life, and make solemn enquiries what they would think of past feelings and actions, in reference particularly to the anti-slavery cause, if they "were to behold Jesus Christ in the clouds of heaven, coming to judge the world, and to establish his reign of holiness, and righteousness, and blessedness, over the pure in heart." Let them not deceive themselves, through that fear of man which brings a snare. Let them not be afraid to "witness a good confession." It is in their power, by a frank acknowledgement of their error, to do immense service to the anti-slavery cause, to rescue their

names from ignorance, to stimulate afresh the friends of liberty in their warfare against the foes of God and man, and to hasten that great day of jubilee, when liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.

The next and latest attempt to overthrow this Society, and to abridge the anti-slavery platform, has been made during the past year. In this instance, as in that of the Clerical Appeal, the schismatics are professed abolitionists; but, on the score of misrepresentation, and apparent hostility of purpose, they far outstrip the clerical appellants and their abettors. They have spared no pains to make this Society detestable in the eyes of the community — to cover its Board of Managers with disgrace — to stir up and take advantage of the spirit of sectarianism, in order to forward their disorganizing measures — to cripple the circulation of the Liberator, and malign the character of its editor — to impose themselves upon community as the only sound and consistent abolitionists — and to consummate what has been so long desired by the foes of equal rights, namely, the total annihilation of the Society and the paper, which, under God, have shaken the land to its centre on the subject of slavery. In short, their career has been marked by inconsistency, by treachery, by duplicity. In their hatred of a particular individual, a particular periodical, and a particular society, they have sacrificed their moral integrity, sundered the ties of christian fellowship, forgotten the claims of bleeding humanity, tarnished their reputation as abolitionists. Never before has the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society had to contend with such fierce opponents. It has learnt, by bitter experience, that it is the greatest of all trials to be "in perils among false brethren." Considering what weapons they have used, what artifices resorted to, what calumnies circulated, their success has been astonishingly small. Nobly has the State Society been sustained by its numerous auxiliaries. The receipts into its treasury, since the last annual meeting, prove that it still retains the confidence and receives the aid of the great body of abolitionists in the Commonwealth. In the sequel, it will doubtless appear that this new schism has been overruled for good to our holy enterprise.

The first public announcement of a scheme in embryo to divide the abolitionists of this State, was made in the Liberator of January 11, 1839—a few days prior to the annual meeting—in the following words :

"With pain we aver it, there is a deep scheme laid by individuals, at present somewhat conspicuous as zealous and active abolitionists, to put the control of the anti-slavery movements in this Commonwealth into other hands."

This scheme the Liberator attributed to a clerical origin, asserting that the prominent schismatics were clergymen, one of whom (Rev. Charles T. Torrey) was a participant in the Clerical Appeal conspiracy, though not one of the signers of the Appeal. It further declared, that

"The next object is, to effect the establishment of a new weekly anti-slavery journal, to be the organ of the State Society, in order, if not avowedly, yet designedly, to subvert the Liberator, and thus relieve the abolition cause of the odium of countenancing such a paper."

In a subsequent number it was affirmed, that

"The proposition for a new paper is to be presented under the guise of political necessity — of the liveliest interest in the success of anti-slavery principles and measures."

These allegations excited much surprise, and immediately drew out rejoinders from three clergymen—Messrs. Torrey, St. Clair, and Phelps. Mr, Torrey denied that any change in the management of the anti-slavery cause was contemplated ; but acknowledged that he had had a very extensive correspondence, in order to get up a new paper—adding, "The design of injuring the Liberator, I have seldom taken the trouble to disclaim, because *no man has had the meanness to charge me with it.*"

Mr. St. Clair replied, "I aver, before heaven and earth, that I know nothing of any such scheme, and that, so far as I am concerned, the charge is just as false as it is cruel and wicked." "I know and aver, that this statement of yours is totally false." As to the establishment of a new paper, he declared—"It has been recommended to me, during the past year, by a great number of laymen, of all sects and parties, in almost every town I

have visited in Massachusetts. Nor did I ever assent to it, till I saw the demand was great." Mr. Phelps branded the charges in the Liberator as "rumors and calumnies;"—but avowed that the project for a new paper received his "full approbation"—adding that, in devising such a paper, "he had no wish nor design to injure the Liberator: that was no object with him in the thing."

Notwithstanding these disclaimers, what was predicted by the Liberator has since proved to be true. The tocsin of alarm was not sounded in vain—the trumpet gave not an uncertain sound.

To carry their points, extraordinary pains were taken by the leading schismatics to pack the last annual meeting with such persons as they supposed would be friendly to their schemes. Their discomfiture was most signal. Notwithstanding their positive declarations, that another anti-slavery paper was imperatively needed in the Commonwealth—that its establishment had been recommended "by a great number of laymen, of all sects and parties," in various parts of the State—and that the proposition did not originate in any hostility to the Liberator—a resolution which they submitted to the meeting, in favor of such a periodical, was rejected by an almost unanimous vote; and upon every test question, they were shown to be a very insignificant minority. Foiled in their purposes, they soon after started a periodical, called the Massachusetts Abolitionist, and procured the services of Elizur Wright, Jr. as editor. In his introductory address, Mr. Wright said—"It has been said that this paper originated in envy and ill-will towards Mr. Garrison. However that may be, it will be the endeavor of the present editor to *live down* the charge." The Abolitionist has now been printed nearly a year: but its editor, instead of living down the charge as he promised, has in multiplied instances demonstrated its correctness, to the letter. In reply to the charge, that the new paper was "conceived in a spirit of rivalry to the Liberator, and is nursed at the breast of sectarianism," the plea of not guilty was made; yet, in the very same number, a panegyrical notice of the Abolitionist is copied

from the New York Evangelist, in which it is affirmed that "it is time all the world should understand that abolitionists will not give their patronage to publications which are so reckless in their sentiments and tendency as the Liberator"! Upon the gross inconsistencies which have marked the inglorious career of the Abolitionist, it is unnecessary to dwell at any length. It promised to confine itself "entirely to the subject of slavery and abolition" — to "advance no new doctrines, and urge no new measures" — to "abstain from the discussion of all irrelevant and extraneous questions" — to "war on no religious sect or political party, no order of men, no existing civil or ecclesiastical institution, as such"; — yet it now declares war against every existing political party, "as such," and has let slip no opportunity to hold up to ridicule and reproach, such abolitionists as embrace the doctrines of non-resistance, and such as refuse to subscribe to the doctrine, that it is the religious duty of every man to participate in the politics of the country. As to the organization of a new political party, the following emphatic disclaimer appeared in its first number:

"A report has been industriously circulated, that the abolitionists of this State are about to organize a distinct political party, and that this paper (the Abolitionist) is to be its organ. Both statements are false — especially the latter. *The abolitionists, we trust, will erect no new standard of political action.*"

At the present time, the Abolitionist is hotly in favor of a distinct political organization, and argues that, without it, abolitionists can accomplish little or nothing for the slave!

In one breath it says, that "abolitionists, of all men, should love one another"—in the next, it pours forth torrents of defamation against the old pioneer society, its Board of Managers, and many of the earliest and most devoted friends of the anti-slavery enterprise. At one moment, it regards the controversy which is going on in this State, in the anti-slavery ranks, as highly important; at the next, it lauds the Anti-Slavery Almanac "as worth forty of such controversies"! Now it affects to be totally indifferent to what is called the "woman's rights question" — and, anon, it holds the following language:

—"We have so much faith in the instincts which God has implanted in the female heart, that we believe those very women, who voted and spoke in the discussion, if left to their own reflections, *will be ashamed of what they have done.*"

The facts in regard to the formation of the Massachusetts Abolition Society have already been communicated to the anti-slavery public by the Board. The manner in which the society was organized betrays its factious character. Occasion was taken for secession at the late meeting of the *New England* Anti-Slavery Convention, because all persons in favor of immediate emancipation, without regard to sex, clime or color, were invited to participate in its deliberations! The Society was organized in secret conclave —it loving darkness rather than light, because its spirit is evil. In the choice of a title, it was at first guilty of attempting to commit a gross fraud upon the public, by assuming the name of the Massachusetts State Anti-Slavery Society. One of the reasons assigned for this dishonest procedure was, that the old society had, in fact, ceased to exist, and the new organization was now its legitimate successor! The strong and timely rebuke which was administered to it, for this fraudulent act, by the New England Convention, caused it to take the cognomen of the Massachusetts *Abolition* Society. The same class of individuals who hailed the appearance of the Clerical Appeal, stood ready to applaud the new organization. Among the professedly religious newspapers which have evinced great and continued hostility to the anti-slavery cause, are the New Hampshire Observer and the Christian Mirror. Remarking upon the secession, the Observer says: "The new society embraces some of the most valuable portion of the anti-slavery party," and sneeringly styles the old organization "the Garrison Society." The Mirror copies the official account of the new organization, and accompanies it with the following comment:

"The following account of a new and important movement, we copy for the information of our readers; and to encourage our brethren, who are feeling after a good and right way(!!) — A new organization has taken place, which embraces a better part of the brotherhood. We commend their reverence for truth and conscience (!) They have now shown

that these are paramount with them; and it is a presage, that they will correct remaining errors, as fast as they shall discover them (!) They have broken away from *the despot*, and will hear the gnashing of his teeth, perhaps feel his fangs occasionally; but they will not be hurt by them. The virus, so far as they are concerned, will have been extracted (!) Let them be calm, and rational, and scriptural, and patient, and they will gradually wear away the ranks and the power of the dictator. Let them cease to make the churches parties in political action, (!) and they will have the good wishes of good men."

Such enconiums as these, from such periodicals, are clear demonstrations of the wide departure of the seceding party from the good old path of anti-slavery rectitude. That they will ultimately melt away into nothingness, like the dark shadows of night before the sun-light of day, is unquestionable. Most fervently is it to be hoped, that they may be led to see the folly and injustice of their present course, and once more stand shoulder to shoulder with the great body of abolitionists, in one united, invincible phalanx! What new form of opposition the spirit of pro-slavery and sectarianism may assume, it is scarcely possible to predict; but it behooves the friends of anti-slavery reform to be ever on the watch to detect the foe—to guard our cause with sleepless vigilance—to be not weary in well-doing—to trust in the Lord, not in man—to make themselves living sacrifices upon the altar of humanity—in the language of the apostle, to remember them that are in bonds as bound with them. Then it will go well with our holy enterprise unto the end, and no weapon that may be wielded against it can prosper.

In the Report of the Board of last year, it was stated that a considerable portion of the pledge of ten thousand dollars which had been made by the Society for the year ending May 1, 1839, to the Parent Society, remained unpaid; and that, in consequence of this deficiency, the National Committee had proposed to nullify the contract between the parties, and to occupy the State with their financial agents. The reasons why the pledge had not been promptly redeemed, and why the Board had felt unwilling to accede to this proposition, were succinctly stated in the Report, and were regarded as perfectly satisfactory by the friends of the anti-slavery cause in the Commonwealth. At the same time, the assurance was given,

that no pains would be spared by the Board to have the entire pledge of the Society as promptly liquidated as possible. It was conceived, that, in view of all the circumstances, no blame could be justly attached to the Board or the Society, for the non-payment of the quarterly instalments, at the precise time agreed upon.

By the following extracts from an Address which was issued by the Board to the abolitionists of Massachusetts, dated February 27th, 1839, it will be seen that the course pursued by the National Executive Committee, in relation to the pledge, immediately subsequent to the last annual meeting, was equally reprehensible and extraordinary :

"A few days previous to the late annual meeting in Boston, a delegation (consisting of Messrs. Leavitt and Stanton) was sent from New York by the Executive Committee of the Parent Society, to confer with your Board respecting the fulfilment of the pledge. The result of this interview was, the adoption of the following vote:

Voted, That this Board request the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society to send their agents into this State, and take any other measures they may deem best to collect the amount due on the pledge made by this Society, and to become due on the 1st of February next, with the expenses of raising the same, and remit the whole to the Treasurer of the Society, under the promise that the same shall be *immediately and wholly* remitted to New York; and in the collecting of the same, they be authorised to receive the amount of pledges hitherto made to this Society.

Previous to this, the Board had passed a similar vote, requesting Mr. Stanton, (who was then laboring in this State,) to act as financial agent for the Parent Society, the Board engaging to pay him his salary and travelling expenses *pro tem.*

Believing that, with this new arrangement, the Executive Committee at New York would be satisfied, and that, by a harmonious co-operation on the part of the agents of the State and Parent Societies, the sums due and unpaid on the 1st of February would be speedily liquidated, your Board felt greatly relieved in their minds, on this subject; especially as it was expressly declared by Mr. Leavitt at the annual meeting in January, that the Parent Society would not interfere with the management of our cause in this Commonwealth. To our surprise, a letter was laid before us on the 13th instant, signed by Messrs. Leavitt, Tappan and Birney, stating, in substance, that the Executive Committee considered the relation hitherto subsisting between the two societies as at an end, and that they had appointed financial agents for this Commonwealth, to collect as much money as possible, independent of our control or advice! This procedure we considered extremely unfair and discourteous. It seemed to us a hostile movement, which bo-

ded no good to the unity of the cause in this State. Even allowing that, by the terms of the agreement, the relation was to continue no longer than the quarterly instalments should be punctually paid; still an act of nullification so abrupt and violent, (especially in view of the liberal arrangement we had proposed to the Executive Committee,) and so near the time when the relation would cease by its own limitation, could not, in our view, be justified on any pretext whatever. The refusal of the Committee to acknowledge the existence of the State Society, and of our own as a Board of Managers, *even in form*, and their avowed determination to take the management of our concerns into their own hands, were certainly calculated to excite the suspicion, that we were regarded by them with indifference, if not with alienated feelings.

Anxious, if possible, to avoid even the slightest collision with the Parent Society, we immediately deputed three of the Board, (Messrs. Phillips, Chapman and Philbrick,) to visit N. York, and confer with the Executive Committee, carrying with them a letter of instructions from us, in relation to this unpleasant affair. Mr. Philbrick not being able to fulfil his appointment, the delegation consisted of Messrs. Phillips and Chapman. They obtained an interview with the Committee, and stated the objections which lay in the minds of this Board against the course decided upon by that body. But their arguments and remonstrances availed nothing. No decision was then taken by the Committee, in form; but, at a subsequent meeting held on the 21st inst. they decided that they could not alter their determination, though "most sincerely regretting that there should be a difference of opinion between the Committee and the Massachusetts Board."

The Board, in this Address, gave several reasons, why the pledge had not been redeemed,—among them were the following:

That, in consequence of the neutral course pursued by the New York Executive Committee and their organ the Emancipator, at the time of the "Clerical Appeal" controversy, the confidence of many abolitionists in the Parent Society has become weakened, and their money been withheld from its treasury; while, on the other hand, others have been led, by feelings growing out of that transaction, to withhold their contributions from the treasury of the State Society. This accounts, to some extent at least, for the disparity which is seen in the receipts of both societies for the years 1837 and 1838. What can be expected where confidence is shaken, and sectarian jealousy awakened? What but a falling off, naturally, both on the score of liberality and of effort, on both sides.

That, granting that a large portion of our pledge remains to be redeemed, and that the Executive Committee feel called upon imperatively to make strenous efforts to raise the money necessary

for this purpose, there is no valid reason presented why the offer made by the Board to the Executive Committee should not be accepted, and thus the form, if not the spirit of the relation, be kept up till the annual meeting of the Parent Society in May, so that there may be no collision between the two societies.

That notwithstanding every other drawback, our pledge would unquestionably have been met, had it not been for the unusual amount of time and labor which it was deemed all-important to expend upon political action, especially in the Fourth District. The most favorable season for delivering public lectures, and collecting funds, is during the fall and winter months; but the political struggle in that District has occupied nearly all this season, (and yet remains undecided,) very much to the hindrance of systematic pecuniary efforts on the part of our agents. We have expressed to the Executive Committee at New York our confident belief, that the same amount of labor, which has been expended upon that District, would have resulted in the collection of all the money now due the Parent Society; nay, that Mr. Stanton alone could have raised the necessary amount. * * * *

The delegation sent to New York, were instructed to say, that, in case the wishes of the Board were disregarded, we should feel ourselves compelled to make a public PROTEST against the doings of the Executive Committee; and we do accordingly make such protest, in behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

1. Because when the agreement was made as to the payment of $10,000, it was not supposed by this Board that such agreement would be considered null and void on the failure of the Society *punctually to meet its quarterly payments.* We did not expect to have the relation broken up before the experiment had been fully tried. If, on the first of May, we had come short, then a different arrangement might have been made in perfect harmony. Such pledges are not to be regarded in the same light as mercantile contracts.

2. Because we believe that, by a united and vigorous effort, the sums now due may be collected, and the entire pledge redeemed according to promise: therefore, it is neither courteous nor fair, in our opinion, abruptly to proclaim that the relation is ended, within two months of the time when it would expire by its own limitation.

3. Because we have repeatedly, and with entire unanimity, expressed a willingness that the Executive Committee should send into the State their financial agents, at our expense, with the single condition that they should labor under the direction of this Board, and in conformity to the connexion subsisting between the two societies.

4. Because, in refusing to act in accordance with the wishes of this Board,—KNOWING THAT, BY PERSISTING IN THEIR COURSE, A COLLISION WOULD FOLLOW,—the Committee show that they are not careful to preserve the harmony that ought to exist between the

Parent Society and its auxiliaries, and are reckless of consequences.

Under these unpleasant circumstances, we feel that no other alternative is left us than to lay these statements before the abolitionists of Massachusetts, and to call upon them to decide, in their individual and associated capacity, whether they are ready to make the State Society a mere cypher; and whether they can sanction the proceedings of the New York Executive Committee. If they think there is no just cause for complaint, on our part; if they are in favor of giving up the control of the anti-slavery cause in Massachusetts into the hands of a distant committee; if they are satisfied that the State organization is of no consequenc and that we, as a Board, should have no voice either in the appointment or control of the agents who labor in this State; if, in fine, they prefer returning to the old plan, that they may be annoyed and perplexed by the conflicting claims upon the liberality of the State and Parent Societies; then they will take no action upon our appeal, except to bestow censure upon us, and award praise to the Executive Committee at New York. But, if they are in favor of maintaining the relation of the two societies until it expire by its own limitation in May; if they think that our offers to that Committee have been fair and liberal; if they consider that the control of agents laboring in this State justly belongs to the Board; and if they are in favor of dividing the immense responsibilities of the anti-slavery cause, and not of entrusting them solely to some dozen individuals in New York; then they will rally around the State Society, and see to it that their contributions, intended for the redemption of their pledge to the Parent Society, BE PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY, rather than to the financial agents sent here by the Executive Committee without the concurrence of this Board.

We earnestly desire that this pledge may be redeemed without delay; but it ought to be done in the form and manner prescribed under the relation agreed upon in May last. Much yet remains to be done to abolitionze this Commonwealth. All eyes are turned to Massachusetts as the pioneer State in the cause of human liberty. Without funds, the State Society can have no agents; and without agents, it will be powerless, and had better cease to exist. For ourselves, we shall rejoice to give place to better men as a Board of Managers; but, while we are called to maintain our present responsible trust, we shall feel bound to lift up a voice of remonstrance, of warning, or of encouragement, from time to time, as the exigencies of our holy cause may seem to require."

As the time for holding the regular quarterly meeting of the State Society was near at hand, and as they were anxious to ascertain the views and feelings of their constitutents as to the propriety of the course they had felt called upon to pursue, the Board immediately issued the following address to the abolitionists of Massachusetts;

"BRETHREN:

The Quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at Boston, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, instant. The Board of Managers call earnestly on all county and town societies to send delegates to this meeting. The important questions to come before it make a full representation of the whole State necessary. The position assumed by the American Anti-Slavery Society, in relation to our own, demands an instant and clear expression of the opinion of the Commonwealth.

The Executive Committee at New York, against our repeated advice and earnest protest, have virtually assumed the management of financial affairs within the State. This power necessarily includes the appointment of agents and the control of publications. It is, in fact, the exclusive control of the cause. The question, then, which Massachusetts is called to answer, is briefly this—shall we entrust the whole guidance of our enterprise to a dozen individuals? Monopoly of power is always dangerous, in this cause peculiarly so, arrayed as we are against all classes and interests, and where a single mis-step entails such disastrous consequences.

Hitherto, if Ohio had gone wrong, her sister States were at hand, holding up the standard and keeping the beacon-fire bright and unchanging, to win her back to duty and union. If Massachusetts, blinded or deceived, had faltered, the weakness or indecision would have spread only over a single State. But let the State societies be suspended—entrust exclusive power to a committee at New York—and one mistake is ruin--and not to one State only, but the whole cause. Let the trumpet there once give an uncertain sound, let one heart waver, the whole host is broken up—the march of the whole arrested. With no distrust of the individuals composing the committee, it is the system we deprecate.

We are unwilling to believe that the men and women of the Commonwealth are ready thus to peril our holy enterprise. We have protested in your name against the course of the Parent Society; but in a crisis so peculiar, the free voice of Massachusetts—the whole State—must support that protest, or it avails nothing.

If we are wrong—if you are ready to surrender the responsibility, and place yourselves and the slave in the hands of a few individuals—then it becomes us to ask, of what use is the cumbrous machinery of a state organization, and whether it would not be better to dissolve the Massachusetts Society, and let those who assume the whole power, bear also the burden and responsibility of the cause?

The decision of this question is doubly important *now*, in consequence of the approaching anniversary of the American Society, for the instruction of which the voice of Massachusetts should be distinctly heard."

In order that there might be as full and fair an expression

of the sentiments of the great body of abolitionists in this State, as possible, efforts were made by the Board to circulate the notice of the meeting in all parts of the Commonwealth. The meeting was accordingly held in the Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, at the time appointed—a large number of delegates being present. Considerable excitement was created on the occasion; and, after a warm discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 142 to 23:

"Resolved, That the course pursued by the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in relation to the difficulty now existing between that Board and the Executive Committee of the Parent Society, meets our hearty approval."

The delegation who appeared from New York, in behalf of the Executive Committee, consisted of Messrs. James G. Birney, Lewis Tappan and Henry B. Stanton. They endeavored to show, (with what success the result manifests,) that the Executive Committee had acted honorably, wisely and with all due courtesy; that they had no other alternative than to declare the relation subsisting between the State and Parent Societies null and void; and that, by the terms of the agreement, no discretionary power was left in their hands to observe that relation, on the failure of the State Society to redeem its pledge punctually. Among those who participated in the discussion were Messrs. Follen, Loring, Stanton, Phelps, Torrey, St. Clair, Allen, French, Ryder, Phillips, Garrison, Brimblecom, Scott, Durfe Reed and Thompson.

After the adoption of the resolution, sustaining the Massachusetts Board, the following was offered by Wendell Phillips, but was subsequently withdrawn by the mover, in consequence of the manner in which it was treated by the New York delegation, and by one of the agents of the Parent Society.

"Resolved, That we are ready harmoniously to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the collection of funds within this Commonwealth, provided they will act with us under the arrangement of June last."

The above resolution was offered in an amicable spirit, and with a sincere desire to heal the breach now existing between

the two societies, at least so far as to unite the whole body of abolitionists in one vigorous and harmonious effort to redeem the State pledge by the 1st of May. The debate that ensued upon it took a wide latitude, and was characterized by some warmth and severity of remark,—not to be wondered at, perhaps, considering the peculiar state of things. If the resolution had been cordially assented to by the delegation from New York, the Board feel confident that the entire pledge would have been liquidated at the close of the last quarter. True, it was objected, that it gave no additional guaranty to the Executive Committee, that the money should be forthcoming: but the delegation did great injustice to the meeting to insinuate, that little or no reliance could be placed upon any new promise, either on the part of the Board or the Society. Such a promise, made under such circumstances, and in view of a most pressing emergency, would unquestionably have been fulfilled. In the first place, it would have produced reconciliation of feeling and harmony of financial action till the 1st of May, if not for a longer period; and, secondly, it would have quickened many individuals to make large donations, as well as infused a new spirit into the various auxiliaries in the State. Besides, what has been gained by rejecting the resolution? Nay, what has not been lost by its rejection? Does the Parent Society expect to thrive upon a state of division and alienation in the State Society? Is more money to be obtained, when all confidence is at an end, and jealously and distrust are abroad, than when all are acting in harmony together? The meeting was greatly pained and surprised to see how this fraternal overture was received by the New York delegation. There seemed to be an apparent determination, on their part, not to regard any proffered terms of reconciliation, except such as they must have known could not be instantly fulfilled by the State Society.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Birney remarked,

"If one, whose conscientions scruples led him wholly to repudiate the use of the elective franchise, were to consult me, as to the propriety of his joining the American Anti-Slavery Society, I should be bound to tell him, that *he had not the qualifications required by the Constitution*, and therefore OUGHT NOT TO SUBSCRIBE."

It is to this extraordinary interpretation, (which would at once exclude from the anti-slavery platform, those who are called Covenanters, Non-Resistants, and many of other religious sects,) that the present unhappy division exists in the abolition ranks. Such an interpretation is wholly at variance with our common bond of fellowship, and will be rejected by all who desire to keep "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." How the enlightened and comprehensive mind of James G. Birney can regard it as sound, or in accordance with the design and spirit of the anti-slavery organization, is truly matter of surprise.

Mr. Lewis Tappan went so far as to advise, that there be a division of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society into two parts, and a new organization formed—on the ground, that *peace* would thereby be promoted, and the cause of emancipation benefited: or, at least, that a separation between the contending parties would be much better, than for them to remain together in their present state of mind. Advice like this, coming from such a source, was listened too with sorrow and amazement by the meeting; for, to counsel division, merely because there was not perfect unanimity of views respecting the conduct of the National Executive Committee towards the State Society, and when only twenty-three persons were found unwilling to censure that Committee, was striking a blow at the existence of the whole anti-slavery organization in our land. In any similar case, entire oneness of mind is scarce ever to be expected; and if it be a good reason why there should be a secession, because all are not agreed in regard to a particular measure, then it is a better reason for disbanding all our existing societies—for it is inevitable that cases will arise, in respect to which the most opposite views will be held by individual members. Under such circumstances, where nothing fundamental is involved, the minority, instead of being advised to secede and new organize by themselves, should be entreated to exhibit the spirit of toleration and brotherly kindness. In no case, it appears to the Board, can the formation of a rival society be justified, unless the old society has altered its constitution, and lowered the anti-slavery standard.

The advice of Mr. Tappan has since been followed in this State, and a new organization formed; but it is to be presumed that even *he* is now satisfied, that such a procedure is not at all calculated either to promote kind feelings among abolitionists, or to advance the anti-slavery enterprize.

Commenting upon the decision of the quarterly meeting, the Liberator spoke in the following encouraging tones:

"Having the confidence, respect and approval of the great body of Massachusetts abolitionists, the course to be pursued by the Board of Managers is plain and direct. It is for them to give still further proof, that their regard for the success of the anti-slavery cause is lively and efficient, by redoubling their zeal and energy thoroughly to *abolitionize* the Commonwealth. Let there be a resolute determination and a united effort, on the part of individual abolitionists and of societies—*notwithstanding all that has happened*—TO REDEEM THE PLEDGE of the State Society, ☞*every cent of it*,☜ by the 1st of May—the money to pass through the hands of the Treasurer. TRY, ONE AND ALL!"

Cordially responding to these sentiments, the Board immediately addressed the following Appeal to auxiliary anti-slavery societies, and abolitionists generally, throughout the State.

Boston, March 30, 1839.

BRETHREN:—At the regular quarterly meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society, held in this city on the 26th instant, the course which your Board of Managers felt in duty bound to pursue, in protesting against the abrupt termination of the relation heretofore subsisting between the Parent and State Societies, by the Executive Committee at New York, was sanctioned by an overwhelming majority on the part of the delegates in attendance. We are grateful for this new expression of your confidence in us. Without that confidence, we surely could not and ought not to hold our present responsible situation. Possessing it, we may calculate upon your united and hearty co-operation in every measure which is calculated to advance the interests of the anti-slavery cause, and to confer honor upon the Commonwealth.

However hasty, indiscreet, or peremptory, the Executive Committee of the Parent Society may have been, in their treatment of the Massachusetts Society, their conduct does not fairly exonerate you from redeeming the pledge of $10,000, made in your behalf, in June last, by your Board. It may, and undoubtedly will have the effect, by exciting feelings of distrust and alienation, to discourage effort, and prevent those liberal contributions which otherwise might have been made. In that case, the blame will measurably rest with the Executive Committee. But there are certainly good

reasons, above all personal considerations, or the strict observance of a formal relationship between the two societies, why Massachusetts should be faithful to her promise. She is justly regarded, in this struggle for liberty and the maintenance of human rights, (as she was in the days of the Revolution,) the pioneer State—the first and foremost to lead the way in battling with the hosts of tryanny. No other State in the Union may be expected to excel her in liberality, in zeal, or in devotedness to the cause. If *she* falter. who else will go forward? In the eyes of the enemies of emancipation, her contributions to the general anti-slavery fund will be the true test of her interest in this great and glorious enterprise. From May 1, 1837, to May 1, 1838, she put into the treasury of the Parent Society upwards of $10,000. From May 1, 1838, up to the present time,(within five weeks of the completion of another year,) she has contributed not more than half of that sum! Surely, instead of a diminution, there should have been an enlargement on her part, on the score of liberality. Surely the Board of Managers were not rash in supposing that she would do as much to sustain the Parent Society in 1838, as she did in 1837!

Under these circumstances, the Board feel solicitous,—for the reputation of the State, the advancement of the anti-slavery cause, and the relief of the Parent Society, now deeply involved in debt, in consequence of relying upon the prompt redemption of pledges not yet cancelled by its auxiliaries,—that an *immediate*, VIGOROUS and UNITED effort be made by the various anti-slavery societies in this Commonwealth, and by individual abolitionists, to raise the sum now due, and to become due on the first of May, to the Parent Society. It is true, the time is short, and therefore the greater the necessity for prompt and efficient action, in perfect good-will, and with all possible harmony. Only five weeks intervene before the expiration of the year. Brief as is the period, it is long enough, *provided there is a will to execute the generous deed.* It is only for every abolitionist, every society, to say, resolutely and heartily, *it must*, IT CAN, IT SHALL BE DONE; and the money will be obtained without difficulty. The character of the State Society will thus be honorably redeemed, the Board will have no occasion to regret the pledge they made, and a new impetus will be given to the car of emancipation. Let no town, no society, no individual, wait to be visited by a financial agent. In such an emergency, every man ought to be his own lecturer, every society its own collector, and every town its own agent. The women of Massachusetts will do their part. The self-sacrificing spirit manifested by one of their number, who is in humble circumstances, at the late quarterly meeting, (in pledging $50 towards redeeming the State pledge, if others would come forward and co-operate with her,) was a sure token that they are ready to meet their share of the general responsibility. "What ought to be done, can be done," is a familiar maxim. The money due from this State to the Parent Society ought to be paid immediately, and IT CAN BE PAID. Let eve-

with. Let not the homely, but instructive proverb be forgotten, 'Many hands make light work." Let us, one and all, "make one last, *best* effort NOW."

The medium through which the money shall be forwarded to New York, it is, of course, optional with contributors and societies to designate. The Board, however, would with deference suggest the propriety of making the treasurer of the State Society, (H. G. CHAPMAN,) that medium, in accordance with the original design and form of the agreement between the Parent and State Societies. Should any money be paid over to any agent of the Parent Society, it is recommended that the society or individual contributing it, obtain from him a promise that it shall be given into the hands of the State treasurer, who will forward it to New York. without delay. This, however, is of minor importance. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." The main point is, to *redeem the pledge.* LET IT BE DONE.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

FRANCIS JACKSON, *Pres.*

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, *Cor. Sec'y.*

The prospect of redeeming the pledge was indeed almost hopeless, at the time the Appeal was made; and it was evident, from the course pursued by the leading seceders from the Society, and by the Executive Committee at New York, up to the day of the annual meeting, that they were rather disposed to throw stumbling-blocks in the way of the payment of the pledge, than to aid in the furtherance of this object. By dint, however, of extraordinary exertions on the part of the agents employed for the purpose of collecting the money, the Board were happily enabled, on the first of May, to complete their engagements to the Parent Society, even to the letter. Too much credit cannot be given to the abolitionists of the State for their prompt and generous co-operation with the Board. Of many of them it might truly be affirmed that, "in the abundance of their poverty, the riches of their liberality abounded." Though their names may not be blazoned to the world, they are known unto Him who will reward every man according to his works.

The annual meeting of the Parent Society, in May last, was attended by an unusually large number of delegates, and excited more than ordinary interest. It was foreseen, by the friends of our cause in various parts of the country, that an at-

tempt would be made to alter the anti-slavery platform, so as to exclude from an equal share in the duties and privileges of the organization, one half of the members, solely on account of their sex. Those who were for the exclusion, as well as those who were against it, made special exertions to procure the attendance of such as they supposed would support their construction of the Constitution of the Society. The pro-slavery party, knowing that divisions existed in our ranks, hoped for a disastrous issue; and, of course, they sympathized with those who were for putting a gag into the mouth of woman. The result, however, was not in accordance with their hopes or wishes; for it was in strict accordance with the claims of bleeding humanity, and the unfettered spirit of our enterprise.

As was anticipated, the question as to the right of women to act as delegates, came up for discussion at the opening of the business meetings. The usual motion having been made, that a committee be appointed to make out a roll of the delegates, James Cannings Fuller, of Skaneateles, N. Y., (a member of the Society of Friends, and formerly of England,) wished to know what was intended by making out a roll. Would it rest with the committee to decide who should be on the roll? There were some beloved sisters present; and he wished to know whether there was strength enough in the meeting to admit them. Rev. Nathaniel Colver then moved "that the roll be made out in the usual manner, of such *men* as were delegates or members." Oliver Johnson moved, as an amendment, to strike out the word *men*, and insert *persons*; so as to make the phraseology of the resolution agree with that of the Constitution. This led to a very long and animated debate, in which Rev. Messrs. Colver, Phelps, Scott, Allen, Johnson, Green, Graves, Weeks, and Sunderland, and Messrs. James G. Birney, Lewis Tappan, E. D. Barber, Ebenezer Dole, Ichabod Codding, and E. C. Pritchett, opposed the admission of women, on various grounds, partly religious, and partly constitutional; and Rev. Messrs. Leavitt and Thacher, and Messrs. Gerrit Smith, Alvan Stewart, Wendell Phillips, Ellis Gray Loring, Isaac Pierce, Charles C. Burleigh, Lewis C. Gunn, Arnold Buffum, Thomas McClintock, S. H. Gloucester, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison,

and Eliza Barney and Abby Kelley, advocated their admission. Some of those who went for their exclusion attempted to influence the decision of the meeting by intimating that if the female delegates were not excluded, a division of the Society might be the consequence. The question being taken on the motion as amended by Mr. Johnson, it was carried by a large majority,—in the opinion of the chairman, Gerrit Smith, by a vote of 5 to 1. The vote, having been doubted, Lewis Tappan asked for the yeas and nays, which, on account of the lateness of the hour in the evening, were ordered to be taken the next morning; when, by general consent, in order to allow of further discussion, the resolution was reconsidered and amended, on motion of Ellis Gray Loring, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the roll of this meeting be made by placing thereon the names of all persons, male and female, who are delegates from any auxiliary society, or members of this society."

The Ayes and Noes upon the resolution, as amended, stood as follows:—Ayes, 184—Noes, 141. The negative side rallied strongly from the city of New York. It will be seen that those who were most zealous for the exclusion of women were clergymen. A Protest was subsequently made against the decision of the Society, signed by 123 persons, and ordered to be printed with the proceedings. Alvan Stewart moved the appointment of a committee of three to reply to the Protest, but the Society preferred to take no action on the subject.

Rev. A. A. Phelps then introduced a resolution, setting forth that, by the vote admitting women to sit as delegates, it was not thereby intended by the Society that they should speak, act on committees, fill offices, &c. This was negatived by a large majority. Mr. Phelps avowed that, in offering his resolution, he was actuated by a desire to know precisely how far the Society was disposed to go. He first presented it in an affirmative form, to wit: that it *was* thereby intended, &c.; apparently with the hope or expectation, that it might startle some dormant prejudices in the breasts of some who had voted for the previous resolution. Perceiving the design of the mover, Gerrit Smith remarked, in substance,

"I am in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. Phelps; for though I might regret its odious form, yet as I recognize the righteousness of its odious peculiarities, I must vote for it. The word *his* in the Constitution does not perplex me. The whole human family are included in the generic term *man*. Bro. Leavitt is right. You can exclude no description of persons from this Society. The statement made last evening, relative to women voting in New Jersey, shows that, by common use, the word person includes women. As many women are officers of the auxiliary societies, they are, *ex-officio*, entitled to seats here. Common usage in this matter has been brought forward. I never, before last evening, heard usage quoted to overthrow the plain letter of a constitution. Religious scruples have also been brougt forward. It has been said, in reply, there is a conscience on the other side. I believe that, in Christ Jesus, all are equal: that there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female. In interpreting the constitution, exceptions are made by some. The laboring oar is with them. We stand on the general rule. I have been grieved at the threats of secession thrown out. I hope those who have made them will think better of it. I was slow, too slow, to withdraw from the Colonization Society. You must be guilty of palpable gross immorality, and must show a disposition to continue in it, before I shall do so. It is said by some, this discussion is irrelevant, and we are to blame for continuing it. They put the saddle on the wrong horse. Suppose that you are standing on a mill-dam, where the logs are coming down, and you stop them on the dam. Now we wish the logs to go over —that there may be no delay; but others insist upon stopping them. Bro. Birney thinks we should propose an amendment to the constitution. He too gets the saddle on the wrong horse. The constitution suits us as it is. One word more. There may be a collision betwixt the Parent Society and its auxiliaries. If some prefer to send up here, as their delegates, your Chapmans, your Kelleys, and your Birneys, have we the right to object? If a woman can do my work best, I wish to be at liberty to select a woman."

In the appointment of committees, Mr. Smith was careful to put women upon them. The committee on correspondence, for example, was composed of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Eliza Barney, (a member of the Society of Friends,) and Charles Lenox Remond, a colored delegate.

Another topic which elicited much discussion related to the employment of agents in the several States by the Executive Committee of the Parent Society. On motion of Gerrit Smith, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee are earnestly invited, for the sake of securing the advantages of harmonious action, not to send into or employ any agents in a State, within which a State Society exists, without the assent of such Society."

The adoption of this resolution by the Society was, in fact, an admonition to the Executive Committee not to pursue, in future, the unjustifiable course which they had adopted in regard to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The Committee on Finance made a report, that the sum of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars be raised for the use of the American Anti-Slavery Society during the current year, by an equal contribution among the several States. Alvan Stewart moved that the sum be reduced to $15,000. The report and amendment were both laid on the table: consequently, no arrangement was made to ensure any specific amount of funds to the Society, but the abolitionists of each State were left to contribute such sums as they might feel willing to cast into the national treasury. This decision was another clear indication, that the confidence which had hitherto been so implicitly placed in the Executive Committee, had become seriously impaired, at least on the part of many friends of the Society.

Anxious to evince their readiness to sustain the Parent Society, and to propitiate, if possible, the feelings of its Executive Committee, notwithstanding all that had transpired, the following letter was transmitted to New York by order of the Board, a few days after the annual meeting:

BOSTON, MAY 13, 1839.

"*To the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.*

BRETHREN,—At a full meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held this afternoon, it was unanimously

Resolved,—That this Society will use its best endeavors to pay into the Treasury of the American Anti-slavery Society a sum not less than five thousand dollars, during the ensuing year;—with the understanding that all moneys paid into the said Treasury by inhabitants of this State during the year, shall be credited towards the redemption of the pledge.

It will be observed that the sum contemplated to be raised is fixed at "not *less* than $5,000." Should nothing occur to disturb the arrangement, the Board are not without hope that a still larger amount may be raised in this State, during the time specified, for the use of the Executive Committee of the Parent Society. One reason why the Board do not feel prepared to name more than $5,000 as the stipulated sum, is that they have resolved to purchase the Anti-Slavery Depository of Mr. Knapp, at a large expense, and therefore desire to *promise* no more than they can calculate promptly to redeem. It is taken for granted that no agent of the Parent Society will be commissioned to labor in this State, by the Executive Committee, without the concurrence of the Board of the State Society. Yours in labors for the oppressed,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
Cor. Sec. of the Mass. A. S. Society.

It is proper to state that the sum of $5,000 (named in the above letter) was decided upon by the finance committee at the meeting in New York, as the proportion which Massachusetts ought to furnish the national society the ensuing year—the whole sum to be raised in all the free States (as already stated) having been fixed at $32,500.

This offer was received, if not contemptuously, at least by no means in a respectful manner by the Executive Committee. No answer was returned to the letter containing it, until it was well understood at New York that there would be a new State Society immediately organized in opposition to the old; and it was, doubtless, the hope of the Committee, that more money could be obtained from Massachusetts, under such circumstances, than by accepting the proposal of the Board. Indeed, it was soon announced by them that it was their determination to raise for the Parent Society, if practicable, during the year, not less than one hundred thousand dollars in the whole country; notwithstanding the manifest unwillingness of the Society, at the annual meeting, to name even one third of that amount as necessary to enable them to carry on its operations! Their refusal to accept the proposal of the Board is the more remarkable, in as much as an offer of the Managers of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society to raise a certain amount was afterwards thankfully received by the Executive Committee.

The sixth New England Anti-Slavery Convention was held in Boston on the 28th of May, at which more than 300 delegates were in attendance. It was one of the most spirited and harmonious meetings ever held in the United States. At the opening of it, Wendell Phillips having moved "that all persons present, favorable to the cause of immediate emancipation, be invited to take seats as members of the Convention," the Rev. Amos A. Phelps moved, as a substitute, that the invitation be extended to "all gentlemen present," in accordance with the phraseology of some former invitations; which motion was negatived by a very large majority. A number of delegates then left the Convention, and subsequently organized the Massachusetts Abolition Society. Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention were the following:

"Resolved, That we have full confidence in the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and fully approve of the measures which they have pursued to promote the good cause of abolition; and that we rejoice that they have been able to redeem their pledge to the American Society, notwithstanding all the difficulties they have had to contend with.

Resolved, That the formation of a new State Anti-Slavery Society, by professed abolitionists, in any State where such a Society is now regularly constituted, and auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society,—contrary to the wishes of and in opposition to the same,—should be regarded by all genuine and consistent friends of emancipation as a *dangerous movement—hostile to the genius of abolitionism—and unworthy of the anti-slavery professions of those who countenance it.*

Resolved, Therefore, that this Convention learns, with regret, that some who have hitherto borne a conspicuous part in the cause of emancipation, have just organized such a society in Boston, in rivalry of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, (the parent of all the other societies in the land,) on account of differences of opinion on points wholly distinct from, and not essential to the great original object of our association; and that such an organization meets our decided disapprobation, and we trust will not be countenanced by the abolitionists of Massachusetts, or of New England.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions of this body respecting the new organization be forwarded to the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, by the Secretaries of the Convention.

Resolved, That no reasonable and earnest effort should be omitted to heal the division which has taken place among abolitionists, and threatens to become permanent and to extend itself.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society is silent as to the duty of abolitionists, as such, to use the elective franchise.

Resolved, That it is not essential to membership in that Society, that a man must believe either in the propriety or impropriety of voting at the polls.

Resolved, Therefore, that those who, in the anti-slavery ranks, are pointing the finger of reproach at some of their brethren who do not feel bound either as abolitionists or as Christians to be political voters in any case, violate the fraternal spirit of our sacred league, and act as schismatics.

Resolved, nevertheless, that it is the great mission of abolitionism to renovate and direct the political action of this country, for the deliverance of our enslaved countrymen; by casting out the evil spirit of party "through the foolishness of preaching" the life-giving doctrine of immediate emancipation.

Resolved, That we will watch, with Argus eyes, all voters at the polls, especially abolition voters, and brand those who sacrifice the good of the slave to the interest of party, as recreant to the cause of humanity.

Resolved, That slavery is not "the creature of law,"—but, on the contrary, is a creature of avarice and love of domination, and is only sanctioned and regulated by the law of violence.

The fact having been communicated to the Convention, that WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, contemplated leaving the United States immediately on a visit to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by acclamation:

"Whereas, we desire to improve every opportunity that presents itself, to convey to our anti-slavery brethren and sisters across the Atlantic, the expression of our oneness with them in spirit, our admiration of the glorious example which they have set us, and our joy and thanksgiving in view of the wonderful victory they have achieved, through the Divine blessing, over British colonial slavery—therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially commend to their confidence and hospitality, WENDELL PHILLIPS, as one of the most devoted, uncompromising, and eloquent advocates of the slave, and as a true representative of the feelings and sentiments of the great body of New England abolitionists; and that we regard his contemplated visit to England as calculated to strengthen the bonds of union between us, and to give a new impulse to the cause of humanity on both sides of the Atlantic."

The farewell speech of MR. PHILLIPS will long be remembered by the crowded assembly who listened to it with almost breathless attention, as surpassingly thrilling and eloquent. In the course of his remarks, uttered with great feeling and solemnity, he said—

"How should he explain in England that dissension which had become evident by the divisions which had sprung up in their ranks? How should he explain it there, that the hearts which some years ago seemed melted into one, were now beginning to find out that they differed; and why abolition meetings were *so* changed, where once you heard nothing but the winning tones of harmony and brotherly kindness, though men of all opinions and creeds and sects met together on the broad, unmarked platform of humanity? Should he not say it was because the hearts of some had become cold; because their enthusiasm had died away; because the fire which was kindled so early, and which they thought would burn forever, had begun to go out in the breasts of those who once acted so conspicuously for the cause—who once acted with a single eye to the slave, but who now began to scrutinize their brethren, and to regard with jealousy those whose political or theological opinions differed from their own? One of the best and clearest heads of England,—he meant Coleridge,—had described union most graphically. There are, said he, two unions—one, that of ice, which binds together hay, stone and stubble, but into a heterogeneous mass; this is the union of indifference, of apathy—of no use, because of no vitality. The other is the union of fire, which melts indissolubly together all within its influence. Such *was* their union—melted their hearts had been by enthusiasm for truth—by that magnetic influence which that man (pointing to Garrison) had sent out to gather them from every place and employment, and mould them into one. But now the hearts of some had chilled, their nerves were unstrung. The agonized sympathy with which their strained eye-balls had gazed on the giant evil they sought to remove, had been quieted, and now they were turning a cold, scrutinizing eye on their fellow-workers, and had found they were not all stereotyped in the same theological mould; their flagging zeal had died away, and they had gone out from among us. Thus the golden bond had been broken—the talisman had lost its spell. To regain their enthusiasm, let them be stirred up by the contemplation of the great subject which had once united them; let them forget self to regain their former self-devotiou—overlooking all sectarian interests in their paramount regard for the cause. That was the remedy for the alienation which existed in their ranks. Some complained bitterly of the disputes which occurred

the time of their meetings, and thought they should be smothered. But there was something more valuable than peace. He would say, far from their ranks be that timid sentiment of Erasmus, "Peaceful error is better than boisterous truth." That was the shrinking sensitiveness of a secluded student, whom the rough sound of free discussion had never hardened into manly vigor, and hopeful, quiet trust in the power of truth. Better, far better, the heroic advice of old Barncreldt, freedom's martyr —"Peace, if possible, but TRUTH AT ANY RATE." (Applause.) And when he returned amongst them, he hoped he should not find peace, if it was to be gained by a sacrifice of principle. He would say, let there be no union between the two associations which had sprung up, the one lately, and the other long ago. No; let it be the peace of conquest, and not of compromise; let them not abate one jot or tittle. They had not receded one iota from the platform, and the seceders had admitted, that they went out from among them to be rid of some with whom they did not wish to labor. He would say then, let them go; those whom they had left behind were the faithful and the true—those who were strong in their integrity, and faithful in their adherence to principle.

* * * * *

They had debated that morning a resolution to send to the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society news of the division, but some had been opposed to it. It seemed to him that circumstances required it. The American Society must, of course, disown the Massachusetts Society, if, as was alleged, she had proved recreant to the Constitution and to principle. If, as they had been told yesterday, the Massachusetts Society had left vacant ground in the Commonwealth, which it was necessary for a New York ally to fill; if it was true that the Massachusetts Society had shot out of her sphere, and the members, to promote their own private ends, had been false to the cause of the slave; then all must admit that the parent institution ought to disavow all connexion with them, and throw them off as an auxiliary. But while she did her duty, the cause required that the American Society should be told, that she would be hostile to the old organization by countenancing the new; and nothing but a disvowal of the new organization, on the part of the National Society, could place them on proper terms before their parent head. Besides, this was the first difference which they had met; this was the first time that there had been extensive defection in the anti-slavery ranks. This was the first great difference that had severed and shaken them; and it was but right that New England should sanction Massachusetts, and uphold her in her novel struggle with disaffection; it was right that she should express her opinion, and not leave it to be said, as it had been in times past, that the Massachusetts Society exaggerated the evil, and that it was a mere personal and local affair, which deserved no attention. They had a right to the friendly assistance of their brethren in other States, for it concerned other States as well as Massachusetts. This was a mere presage of the storm that would ere long burst over the heads of all. Massachusetts had been selected first, because she had stood firmest and foremost. She had been taken first, because circumstances had compelled her to take ground first, and distinctly on points the most obnoxious to the half-friends of the slave. Those that temporized and stood calmly by would be like the companions of Ulysses in the cave of Polyphemus. They that kept quiet were the last to be devoured. Those States that kept quiet would be invaded last—that was the only boon they need hope for.

* * * * *

He would say, then—Go on! There were bonds of union strong enough yet, though many more should go out from among them. Let their lessened numbers bring back those early days—those meetings, where hearts melted and "were poured out like water." "The narrower the circle became, let them draw the closer together." The smaller their ranks, the greater the need of exertion. Let division teach them, then, only the importance of a purer devotion, a holier love for the cause. Like the Roman of old, let their sacrifice be the readier, the wider the gulf of public necessity in which it was to be swallowed up."

In a letter which was communicated by the Board to Mr. PHILLIPS, respecting his departure for England, and which he was requested to lay before the abolitionists of that country, the Board alluded to his services in the anti-slavery cause in the following terms:

"As a member of our Board, we tender you our thanks for the important aid which you have rendered the cause, in helping to sustain the heavy responsibilities resting upon us, and in giving us the benefit of your enlightened counsel in all our deliberations. In the most difficult and trying periods, your vision has been clear, your faith unfaltering, your course unswerving from the strict line of duty. We shall regard your absence as a real loss to the Board, to the Society we represent, and to the great anti-slavery organization in the land—a loss which cannot be made up: and we are reconciled to your departure, only as it seems required by a sacred regard to the health of the partner of your bosom, and promises to be of signal benefit to the cause of emancipation on both sides of the Atlantic.

As the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, for the last five months, your labors have been arduous, indefatigable, and in a high degree successful. For those labors, you have refused to accept even a slight compensation.

As an abolitionist, we are happy to be represented ourselves across the great waters, by one so strong in principle, so far-sighted, so generous in spirit, so eloquent in thought and speech, as yourself. The warm approval of your contemplated visit, which has just been given, unanimously, by the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, also testifies that the abolitionists of New England regard you as pre-eminently qualified to represent their principles, sentiments and wishes, in your intercourse with their trans-Atlantic coadjutors, who are sparing no efforts to effect the speedy abolition of slavery and the slave-trade throughout the world. Though your tour is mainly for a private end, and you do not go out as the OFFICIAL AGENT of any association,—and therefore we cannot expect, we cannot ask you to consecrate even a moiety of your time to the furtherance of the anti-slavery enterprise,—yet we know that you will be both willing and happy to seize every convenient opportunity that may be presented, to open your mouth for the suffering and the dumb, and "in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction"—whatever may be the complexion of their skin, or the tribe or country to which they belong. That you will be listened to with respect, and treated not as a foreign intermeddler, but as a man and a brother, we cannot entertain a doubt. May you be guided in all that you may be called upon to say or do, by that wisdom which is profitable to direct; and be sustained by an omnipotent arm."

To show in what light the secession from the anti-slavery ranks is regarded by the colored inhabitants of Massachusetts, the following resolutions are appended, as unanimously adopted at a highly respectable meeting of the colored citizens of Boston held immediately after the formation of the State Abolition Society.

"Whereas, certain professed abolitionists have withdrawn themselves from the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for reasons that appear to us groundless—therefore,

Resolved, That we view the recent division in the ranks of the abolitionists in this State, with deep regret; having had no anticipation of their falling out so soon by the way.

Resolved, That however honest some members of the new organization may be, yet it is tainted too much with colonization, and, in our opinion, should be regarded with a very jealous eye.

Resolved, That the Colonization Society had professedly good men as its supporters—so had the American Union and the "Clerical Appeal," —and believing as we do, that the Union grew out of Colonization, the Appeal out of the Union, and the new organization from the very root of the Appeal; we cannot but dread the consequences, and give this timely notice to our colored brethren throughout the country lest some be unwarily led to labor against the vital interests of the slave.

Resolved, That whereas there exists no difference of opinion, on the most important point of abolition, we cannot as yet see any just grounds for the recent separation; unless it be to afford an advantage to the enemies of our cause, who seem to rejoice at the withdrawal of certain members from the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; which strengthens our belief, that all is not right, and furnishes sufficient reason for the suspicion that those who have gone out from among us are not what they should be."

At a meeting held by the colored citizens of New Bedford, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, we learn with deep regret, that the Rev. A. A. Phelps and others, men who have heretofore stood high in our estimation, "have withdrawn themselves from the Massachusetts A. S. Society;" and formed a new society, styled the "Massachusetts Abolition Society," and whereas, "this new Society is predicated upon two distinct and palpable falsehoods," viz:

1. "That the Constitution of former Societies required of their members to vote at the polls;"

2. "That the Massachusetts A. S. Society, by refusing to proclaim this doctrine, has lent its sanction to the peculiar sentiments of the Non-Resistance Society;"

And whereas, should they, through their desperate recklessness, succeed in removing the old landmark, (the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society,) the tried friends of the slave will soon become an easy prey to the violence of popular fury, and Slavery, the curse of this great nation, fatten upon the spoils of victory—therefore

Resolved, That the Constitution of the American and other Anti-Slavery Societies *never* required of their members, as such, to vote at the polls.

Resolved, That the last address of the Board, of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society to the abolitionists of this State, and *all* of their former doings, meet our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we hold in utter abhorrence "the Massachusetts Abolition Society," recently formed by certain clerical, political jugglers, as, a dangerous institution, and unworthy of our confidence and support.

Resolved, That "our weapons in this moral warfare, are not carnal but spiritual, and mighty through God in pulling down the strong holds of" slavery.

Resolved, That the right of women to act in our public assemblies is guaranteed to them by the Constitutions of the American, Massachusetts, and other Anti-Slavery Societies; and to exclude them from the same, would not only be violating their chartered rights, but deprive the bleeding slave of their invaluable services, and our anti-slavery platform of one of its brightest ornaments."

Resolutions were adopted at the same meetings, warmly applauding the course of the Liberator and its editor. A public meeting was held at the Chardon street Chapel in Boston, on the evening of May 29, (Convention week,) in support of the Liberator, the proceedings of which were of a most enthusiastic character. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland, was called to the chair. Several resolutions were adopted in behalf of the paper, prepared by a committee consisting of N. P. Rogers, Lydia Maria Child, Samuel J. May, Maria W. Chapman, Charles C. Burleigh, Amos Farnsworth, Aroline A. Chase, Thomas Davis, and George Bradburn; and the liberal sum of $800 was subscribed on the occasion.

Among the events that have transpired deeply to affect the minds of the friends of universal liberty has been the sudden and awful demise of the patriotic, the gifted, the devoted Follen, long an honored member of this Board, and an early friend of the anti-slavery enterprise. On his return from New York, on the 13th of January, in the steam-boat Lexington, the boat took fire and was utterly consumed; and of one hundred and fifty persons on board, all perished—himself among the number—excepting three. No calamity has ever occurred in this country to cause so universal a thrill of grief and horror as the burning of the Lexington; and long will the wail of parents bereft of their children, of children deprived of their parents, and of friends separated from friends, no more to meet on earth, go up to heaven, and pierce even the ear of posterity. Many a valuable citizen perished in that dreadful catastrophe;

but, while families or communities are called to deplore the fate of such, the death of CHARLES FOLLEN is a loss to the world. He lived, not for himself, but for others; not for a single community, but for mankind. The terror of despotism in Europe, unable to breathe the air of liberty in his beloved Germany, he came to this republic, fondly expecting to find it "the land of the free, and the home of the brave." Alas! his glowing anticipations proved to be "such stuff as dreams are made of!" Surprise, disgust, righteous indignation, alternately filled his generous and patriotic breast, on perceiving that the same people, who had declared it to be a self-evident truth that all men are created equal, were busily occupied in making merchandize of the image of God, and enslaving every sixth person born in the land. As soon as he heard of the anti-slavery movement, his soul instinctively rushed to its support; and, though he had strong and plausible inducements to bind him to silence—and though he knew that he could not open his lips for the slave, or avow himself an abolitionist, without periling his reputation, and peradventure reducing himself and family to want—yet he did not hesitate to stand forth as the advocate of immediate emancipation, and to rank himself among those who were stigmatized as madmen, fanatics, and incendiaries. For doing this, he lost his Professorship in Harvard University, and in other respects subjected himself to reproach and poverty; but he bore himself calmly and heroically through every trial, and remained to the hour of his death the unflinching friend of freedom. It is due to his memory that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society should cause a public eulogy to be delivered upon his life and character. *

The anti-slavery enterprise has sustained another serious loss in the death of that early and disinterested champion of universal emancipation, BENJAMIN LUNDY. This event took place on the 22d of August last. Among the many philanthropists who have been providentially raised up, from time to time, in various countries, to plead the cause of Africa and her enslaved descendants, no one has labored more assiduously, or

* Since this Report was written, the Rev SAMUEL J. MAY has been appointed by the Board to deliver such a eulogy.

surmounted more formidable obstacles, or exhibited more courage, self-denial and perseverance, or deserves to be held in more grateful and abiding remembrance by posterity, than BENJAMIN LUNDY. It is hoped that a biographical sketch of his eventful life will be given to the public as soon as the materials can be collected for the purpose. It would form a most interesting and instructive volume.

The removal of such consecrated spirits as LUNDY and FOLLEN should stimulate those of us who remain behind to work while it is day, and admonish us to be faithful even unto death.

As abolitionists, if we are true to what we profess, having put our hand to the plough, we shall not look back; having girded ourselves for the moral conflict with the Baal of slavery, we shall not ignobly beat a retreat; having enrolled our names as faithful soldiers in the cause of LIBERTY, we shall rally around her standard to the end of the war. A retrospect of the past animates us to go forward with increasing faith and strength, and bids us not be weary in well-doing. We are not weary, we cannot be, so long as the sound of the slave-driver's whip is heard in the land, or the shrieks of outraged humanity are borne to our ears, by every wind of heaven. Our contest is, and ever has been, A CONTEST OF PRINCIPLE. We have not been led by blind impulse, nor stirred up to action by spasmodic philanthropy. The anti-slavery enterprise is of heaven, not of men: it belongs to the moral government of God, and we cannot abandon it. It is THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE AGE, in which the nations of the earth are interested, morally, politically, socially; but none more immediately or deeply than this republic—for upon the right decision of it is staked all that the American people hold dear or sacred. If we could be dumb, or allow ourselves to become indifferent, in view of its transcendant claims, it would prove us to be among that guilty class who have "no flesh in their obdurate hearts"—who fear not God, and regard not man. Slavery is the deadly foe of all that is virtuous, all that is holy, in heaven and on earth; and for its destruction, the good, the virtuous, the holy, will labor, in season and out of season, through evil as well as good report, as courageously in

the storm as in the sunshine, at whatever sacrifice or peril. Its aspect is so obviously hideous, its wickedness so pre-eminently dreadful, its pretensions so horribly blasphemous, its ravages so terribly diabolical, that whoever refuses to cry out against it, or attempts to justify it, can have no claim to be regarded, either as a sound christian or a sincere republican.

May the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society prosecute its labors with redoubled energy and zeal, in the spirit of christian love, looking to the God of the oppressed for wisdom, strength, victory! May all the machinations of its enemies fail to alienate its friends, to cripple its operations, or to impair its usefulness! In case of its extinction, what other society may hope to keep the field against slavery? And why should it falter? Founded upon the immutable principles of justice—having a great and glorious object to accomplish—embracing in its ranks all who sympathize with the oppressed, of every name and creed—filling the heart of tyranny with dismay—using none other than peaceful and moral instrumentalities—constantly making new conquests over a corrupt public sentiment—it should at all times exhibit a serene countenance, be steadfast and immoveable, and feel an assurance that no weapon used against it can prosper.

Massachusetts was first in the revolutionary struggle for liberty and independence. She was the first to take the field in this second great struggle to establish the rights of man, and to dethrone a more cruel and bloody monster than was Nero or Caligula of old. She will not, she cannot prove recreant to the cause of Freedom. In the conflict of 1776—

Soon rested those who fought, but thou
Who minglest in the harder strife
For truths which men receive not now,
Thy warfare only ends with life.

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof,
And blench not at thy chosen lot;
The timid good may stand aloof,
The sage may frown—yet faint thou not.

Nor heed the shafts too surely cast,
The hissing, stinging bolt of scorn;
For with thy side shall dwell at last
The victory of endurance born.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

AT ITS

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 22, 1840.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Melodeon, in Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 22d, 1840.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. by the President, Francis Jackson.

Prayer was offered by Samuel May of Leicester.

Wm. Bassett, of Lynn, and Robert F. Wolcutt, of Dennis, were appointed assistant secretaries.

On motion,

Voted, That a committee be appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Seth Sprague, Duxbury; Amos Farnsworth, Groton; Nathan Webster, Haverhill; Samuel May, Leicester; S. Palmer, Marshfield; A. T. Ward, Ashburnham; Rodney French, New Bedford; N. B. Borden, Fall River; James N. Buffum, Lynn; Abner Sanger, Danvers; Wm. Ashby, Jr. Newburyport; Sylvester Phelps, Salem.

On motion of E. Quincy,

Resolved, That all persons present, who are friendly to the principles and measures of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, be invited to sit as corresponding members, and to participate in our deliberations.

On motion of E. Quincy,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a roll of the meeting.

Geo. Foster, P. C. Pettibone and Michael R. Brown were appointed.

On motion of Samuel J. May,

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed on Finance.

Samuel Philbrick of Brookline, H. G. Chapman of Boston, and John Jones of Roxbury, were appointed.

On motion of J. A. Collins,

Voted, That a Business Committee of twelve be appointed.

The following persons were appointed, viz: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Samuel J. May, Scituate; Lydia M. Child, D. L. Child, Northampton; Maria W. Chapman, E. G. Loring, Amasa Walker, Boston; Rodney French, E. R. Johnson, New Bedford; N. B. Borden, Fall River; John Smith, Andover.

The committee on Finance presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each member of this meeting be requested to pay one dollar, or such other sum as may be most agreeable to each person;—and that the committee on the roll be requested to collect the same when they receive the names.

The report of the Treasurer, H. G. Chapman, was then read and accepted.

On motion of H. G. Chapman,

Voted, That the Annual Report be now read.

It was then read by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Corresponding Secretary,—as far as prepared.

On motion of E. Thompson, of Lynn,

Voted, That the Annual Report, so far as it has been read, be approved.

On motion of W. L. Garrison,

Voted, That the Report be referred to the Board of Managers, to be published as the Report of the Board, when completed.

Samuel J. May offered the following motion, viz:

Voted, That hereafter the Annual Report be prepared by the Board of Managers, and distributed at the time of the annual meeting.

After discussion by S. J. May, D. L. Child, W. L. Garrison, and Amasa Walker, it was voted that the subject be referred to the Business Committee.

Voted to adjourn to 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Met according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by G. Hannaford, of Maine.

W. L. Garrison, on behalf of the business committee, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

The sudden and distressing manner in which our beloved brother, Dr. Charles Follen, has been removed from us, casts a deep shade of sadness over our annual meeting, and impresses our hearts almost too painfully for utterance.

The literary world mourns that his intellect, "clear as the table of a telescope," and enriched with such profound and various learning, should be withdrawn in the very prime of its strength.

The good, of all sects and parties, weep for the loss of one, who combined, in a remarkable degree, the innocent, yielding simplicity

of childhood with the firm integrity and well-matured principles of christian manhood.

The eminent superiority of his moral and intellectual nature excited no envy; for his rich mind poured forth its treasures with the same unpretending freedom, with which childhood lavishes its smiles. It was his joy to find greatness and excite goodness in others, nobly unmindful of himself; therefore no one was his enemy, and even those spoke well of him, who felt rebuked by his conscientious adherence to duty.

To us, he was all this, and much more. From the first moment he came among us, we applied to him the words of his favorite Schiller:

> "This man was never made
> To ply and mould himself, like wax, to others,
> It goes against his heart; he cannot do't."

We saw that his noble soul, serenely rising above all parties, worked for the Human Race. He was the generous, heroic and steadfast friend of Freedom,—not in one, or a few, but in all its manifestations. Exiled from Germany for his bold love of liberty, he might have reposed in America on the laurels of former years. But conscience, seeing the good and the true, through the transparent medium of his own pure integrity, was to him a perpetual revelation of God's will. The same noble disinterestedness that drove him from his beloved Germany, made him the early and declared friend of the slave, when such a declaration amounted to a virtual proscription in the United States.

In him our sacred cause has indeed lost a most faithful, able, and revered supporter. How much have we owed to his clear perceptions, his mild and candid spirit, his uncompromising honesty, his friendly and judicious counsels!

To mark our sense of his early and invaluable co-operation, and of the extent of our present bereavement,

It is Resolved, BY THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, That the death of our accomplished and excellent brother, CHARLES FOLLEN, has filled our hearts with a sorrow which no language can utter.

Resolved, That his early, unwavering and efficient services for the poor in this age of hollowness, and this land of oppression, have erected in the heart of this Society a love and esteem, more than fraternal, and have merited the gratitude and veneration of every lover of justice and every patriot in the Union.

Resolved, That the hearty approval and ready advocacy of our principles and measures by a spirit so enlarged, so versed in varied knowledge, so tried and proved, so impartial and pure, affords high evidence that our cause, ever rising by the assaults of its enemies, will not perish even by the fall of its wisest and truest friends.

Resolved, That we deeply and tenderly sympathize with the bereaved family,—with his darling son, to whom no earthly friend can supply the loss of such a father,—with the beloved companion of his studies, the sharer of his counsels, and the worthy partner of his benevolent efforts. That she was capable of fully appreciating the noble and affectionate being, whose destiny was so many years linked with her own, does but increase the magnitude of her loss. May she find solace in the remembrance of how much he had benefitted the human race—how much of genuine life he had lived, before he was thus suddenly called to a higher state of existence. We fervently pray that the Comforter of all who mourn, the Father of the fatherless, the widow's God, may strengthen her heart in this hour of desolation, and grant to her and her's, his blessed consolations and everlasting support.

Resolved, That an address on the life and character of CHARLES FOLLEN, and, in particular, upon his early and eminent services to the cause of abolition, be delivered by such person and at such time and place as the Board of Managers of this Society shall appoint.

After a pause of some moments, Mr. EDMUND QUINCY rose to sustain the resolutions. Mr. Quincy said—This silence arises from no indifference to the subject presented to us. It is the silence of grief and sympathy. I waited to see some one, more nearly the coeval of our dear friend, arise to tell us of his worth. But I have known him ever since the period of his arrival in this country—an exile and in poverty—driven by his love of liberty from Europe to these republican shores, and may therefore venture to speak of him. I was then a boy; and I looked up to him with admiration for his superiority in goodness and in knowledge. My subsequent acquaintance of fifteen years has but strengthened the love and reverence that his character at first excited. I can vouch for the appropriateness of these resolutions. They contain no unmerited and unnecessary eulogy. His mind, his heart, and his life, deserve it all—all we can possibly say in his praise. Few men have made the sacrifices which that man has made for all that the republican should hold dear. He has devoted to the principles of liberty all that he held dearest on earth; his residence in his own country, his beloved Germany, his reputation, his fortune, his sacred honor. He held a distinguished professorship in the University of Basel, in Switzerland. There his free spirit intimidated the despotic governments of Europe. The Holy Alliance sealed his condemnation, and demanded that he should be given up to their tribunals. He was ostracised, compelled to quit his chair of Philosophy, and became a destitute exile on our republican shores. At first, he availed himself of his skill in athletic exercises, and became the teacher of a gymnasium. Afterwards, he was a Tutor in Harvard University, and finally filled a Professorship with eminent success. Among all the distinguished men of this age, none have occupied more space in the republic of letters than CHARLES FOLLEN. Placed in the midst of a worldly aristocracy, he need but have fallen in with their views, and ministered to their conservatism, to have been flattered and caressed by the rich and the great. But the anti-slavery standard was reared. A voice was heard calling aloud in behalf of Freedom in the ears of our nation, and he felt that his mission in her service was but begun. Again throwing down reputation, and ease, and honorable station, he placed himself by the side of the friendless negro. Coming forward as he did at the stormiest and most tempestuous period of the cause, and laboring as he did for its support, he did much towards securing for it its present hopeful and commanding position. In consequence, as I believe, of the stand he then took, he lost the honorable and lucrative post he had so successfully filled. The term for which it had been temporarily established having expired, the subscriptions were not renewed. It fell to the ground, for want of the means of support. I believe that had he maintained an atti-

tude of indifference to the anti-slavery cause, that Professorship would have been placed on a permanent foundation, and he would have retained the office he so worthily filled. But, turning his back upon every such temptation, he went forth again into the world, and at length became the pastor of a wealthy congregation in New York. Here he labored with great success, and here, also, his stand as an anti-slavery man caused him to be proscribed. He was driven from that metropolitan pulpit for his love of liberty, and his devotion to her cause. His means of life, from that time, were ever shifting and precarious. His profound learning, his immense stores of every kind of knowledge, and the efforts of his powerful genius were not indeed lost, but they were hidden in remote districts, and devoted to small and rural parishes, where he was beloved and appreciated. Suddenly and painfully has he been summoned hence; but, while we mourn, we feel how blessed it must have been to him, so tried and purified, to depart. For him to live was Christ; therefore it was gain for him to die. Let us cherish his memory! Let us imitate his spirit and his deeds! Let us be ready as he was to assume the cross of every odious reform, and we shall then be as well prepared as he to meet our Judge.

The Rev. JOHN PIERPONT rose in support of the resolutions. His voice was at first inaudible, and he was requested to ascend the platform, that he might be distinctly heard. He said,—I have but little to say, Mr. President, and that little ought to be heard from a low place. I ought to take no other; I am not even a member of your Society. But I could not allow the resolutions to be put, which my friend has just sustained, without expressing my deep sympathy with them, as he has done; though neither of us knew, the moment before, that they were to be presented.

I was bound to that man by many ties. Not only by the ties of acquaintance, but by the stronger bonds of sympathy. Last month, I received a note from him, requesting me to take a part in the dedication of the little church at East Lexington, which he and his beloved partner in life had been exerting themselves so diligently to erect for the service of Christ and of Freedom. There was that in his note which indicated that he felt sure of all my sympathy with him in his undertaking. I said, yes! it shall go hard with me but I will come. I longed, if I might, to encourage him in his devoted labors, and to see him anchored in this quiet haven, after so many and various perils. I went. Another part was assigned me, than the one I had thought to fill. Unexpectedly, I was called to preach; the health of Dr. Channing having prevented him from performing that office for his friend. But a damp was cast upon the festivity of the occasion, for *he* was not there. We wanted his cheerful voice,—his calm and lovely smile,—his benignant countenance. We know, now, *why* he was not there.

We cannot doubt that for him to die was gain. I had other acquaintances on board that devoted boat; but in thought, it is still *he* that meets my eye. I picture him as he ever was in life, calm

and resolute amid that scene of danger and of death. He reviews his past life—he feels that it was spent for others, not himself. The flames surround him! the cold depths are below! May it be yours and mine to feel the exulting joy in death, which he might justly feel. You, sir, are a father, and have seen your little ones at play, striving by their artless efforts to attract your attention. You have watched them climbing from chair to chair, till they attained their seat in your arms; not content with any other place. So it was with our friend. These chairs of instruction—these chairs of high philosophy—they were not regarded by him as abiding seats,—not as the places where he was to live, nor even as the places by which he was to live; but as places to fit him for a second and higher life in the arms of his Heavenly Father. I warmly second the resolutions, and hope that some man will be selected from the anti-slavery society, who has the knowledge of our friend's life and character which will qualify, and at the same time the spirit which will enable him to *dare* to speak of both as they demand, in your behalf, and in the presence of the world.

Mr. Pierpont was requested to read the resolutions a second time, which he did; and was followed by

Samuel J. May in their support. I rise, Mr. President and friends, not because I expect to do any justice to my own feelings, much less to the character of our departed friend, but because I am impelled to speak of some things which may not be known to us all. Some present may not be fully aware of the indebtedness of our cause to that great, because greatly good man. It was in the spring of 1833, while persecution was raging against us, and while I was constantly obliged to listen to the expression of very different sentiments, that I was cheered onward and strengthened by Dr. Follen. It was at our darkest hour that he came among us. It was not because he was solicited. Though we were not then, any more than we are now, divested of the idea that greater things might be accomplished for our cause by those who occupy the highest places in the commuity, yet as he was a foreigner, and not much known to most of us, we had not solicited his aid. He came to us because his great heart told him that ours was a great and good cause. He was drawn into our midst, by the "cords of love and the bands of a *man*." He fully understood our principles. He as heartily and as entirely embraced them, with as perfect an understanding of their exceeding breadth, as those who began to promulgate them. When the time arrived for the New England Convention of 1834, Dr. Follen was there. All the time he could command from his avocations at Cambridge, (which were never neglected,) he spent with us. I need but refer you to that valuable document adopted by the Convention, "Address to the People of the United States," prepared by him as chairman of a committee appointed by that Convention—to show how thoroughly he understood our purposes, and how deeply he loved our principles. I hope that address may be re-read. It is pregnant with thought; it

is worthy of being printed and re-printed, and kept in constant circulation. From that time, in every emergency of our cause, Dr. Follen came forward. During the perilous year 1835, he was always seen at our meetings, and continually stepped into our little office, to cheer us with his words of encouragement, or aid us by his counsels. Let me refer you to his admirable speech and resolution presented that year to this Society. They involved principles which some of our band had not the resolution to embrace. Oh! could he but have infused into those who then stood by his side, those righteous and consistent and indispensable principles of action, our eyes would not have since been obliged to look upon the sights they have seen, nor our hearts have since been grieved as they have been. But HE was faithful, always. He was a modest, not a forthputting man. He never spoke when he had nothing to say, but whenever principle was in question, he always had something to say. It is impossible for any words to do him justice. But few appreciate him. One must indeed be a great and good man to appreciate fully how good and how great Dr. Follen was. The first thought that came to my mind when the news of his death reached my ears, was the beautiful thought of the Apostle:—He was "a dear child of God." What mean these words, if not to express such a character as his? the character of one who found his delight in devoting his high powers to the service of mankind, thus proving his affinity with God.

Mr. QUINCY. Since I rose to sustain these resolutions, some lines have been put into my hand—the last, probably, that Dr. Follen ever wrote. They are a translation from the German poet, Korner, and were written for a little anti-slavery book, the Liberty Bell, but came too late for publication. We may almost regard them as a voice from the dead. They are his last offering on the altar of Liberty; and it is not ungraceful in us to lay them upon his grave.

"FAREWELL TO LIFE.

[Translation of lines composed by Korner, when, dangerously wounded and helpless, he lay in a forest, expecting to die.]

This smarting wound—these lips so pale and chill—
My heart with faint and fainter beatings says,
I stand upon the borders of my days!
Amen! My God, I own thy holy will.
The golden dreams that once my soul did fill,
The songs of mirth become sepulchral lays.
Faith! Faith! That truth which all my spirit sways,
Yonder, as here, must live within me still.
And what I held as sacred here below,
What I embraced with quick and youthful glow,
Whether I called it liberty or love—
A seraph bright I see it stand above;
And as my senses slowly pass away,
A breath transports me to the realms of day."

Mr. Garrison. This is to me a solemn, an affecting, a heart-moving occasion, but not a gloomy one. In the light of Christianity, there is nothing gloomy in the grave. Only while men knew not of "the resurrection and the life," was the way overhung with darkness. Now we know that Christ has arisen, what is death to the Christian? In one sense, the decease of Dr. Follen seems melancholy. Had he died, as it were, according to the will of God, had his work been fully accomplished, and his mission complete, our grief would be less poignant. But his time, in the order of nature, had not come. His death was premature, as well as awful. He was sacrificed on the altar of mammon. I consider him a martyr to the spirit of gain, which regulates the business of this country.

The time has been, friends, when to you I was unknown. Few were willing to penetrate to me in my utter insignificance. The time has been, when not a single friendly voice encouraged me; not a single friendly hand was stretched forth. I stood alone. At that time, who sought me out in my utter obscurity, and cheered my heart with the words of his lips? It was Charles Follen. He found me at the outset of my labors, in the obscure chambers of Merchants' Hall. He aided, and counselled, and strengthened, and cheered me. He labored to enlighten those he dwelt amongst, and make them sensible of the claims of enslaved humanity. Again and again, did he go to Dr. Channing and others, and endeavor to bring them out in behalf of the cause. Almost the last thing he did before this fatal journey, was to entreat me to go to East Lexington, and preach on the abolition of slavery to the people of his charge. He told me that his own was a *free* church. Indeed, I knew that, had it been any other, *he* never would have officiated there. I knew him early; though, since the time of our first meeting, we have been separated by long intervals, so that I have not been in constant association with him. I knew him well. There are men, with whom we may be acquainted for years, and yet never know them. There are others, and he was one, whose characters are so transparent, that to see them is to know them. I knew him from the first hour I saw him; for his heart was like an open book. There was no hypocrisy or guile found in him. He was the lover of liberty—the friend of God. When I look upon such a being, all creeds, all systems of theology vanish. The contemplation of his devotedness to duty fills my mind. In moments of darkness he never faltered—in times of danger, he was always foremost. He had the gentleness of a child, and the energy of an angel. The men who are endowed with transcendant powers—the men who are masters of the treasures of learning—the men who may be high in station, and exalted in popular favor—are they the men who are willing to stand forth as the early defenders of the wronged, and down-trodden, and despised—the advocates of the enslaved? No, sir. The man of them who can do it is a prodigy, and that man was Charles Follen. He was a member of the

Board of Managers of our Massachusetts A. S. Society: and he was a rare man in council. He was also, at one time, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Society at New York; and his counsels and influence there were often of great service to the anti-slavery cause.

Since coming into this meeting, I have heard that intelligence has been received in the city from his wife and little boy. The child of such a father is able to give his mother consolation in her great affliction.

It is but a few years since the tide of political fury rose against us, and we were arraigned and bidden to show why we should not come under the penalties of the laws of Georgia, for daring to show ourselves the friends of liberty. Who took the brunt of that hour's labor and peril? CHARLES FOLLEN. It was CHARLES FOLLEN who then was brow-beaten and insulted by one whose name will be infamous in the history of his country, unless he repent—GEORGE LUNT, the chairman of the legislative committee.

Dr. Follen stood forth the advocate of humanity, without distinction of clime, or color, or sex. Suppose it *were* a woman who opened her lips for the perishing and the dumb! So much the better! He rejoiced to see her plead for the oppressed. Yes, sir! he felt it would be but an additional cause of rejoicing, if all the women of the land should advocate the claim.

[S. J. MAY explained what it was to which his brother Garrison had alluded, in speaking of this love of liberty which was uppermost in the heart of our friend. He had referred to the resolution of Dr. Follen, and the speech by which he sustained it, at the annual meeting in 1836. He (Dr. Follen) foresaw how those universal principles must practically operate, and he put forth those sentiments as a guide, perhaps, to those who had not advanced so far as to perceive clearly what impartial liberty implies.]

MR. GARRISON continued. It is a great thing to have a good wife, and it is well that our resolutions should allude to this circumstance in speaking of Dr. Follen. In all his sacrifices and difficulties, his wife stood by him always. She ever wished him to go forward, and never to go back. Our resolutions happily touch also upon the self-sustaining power of our cause. This he most deeply felt. Though a giant in intellectual power, he relied upon it only as secondary to principle, and it was in the righteous cause that he trusted—not in man.

The REV. HENRY COLMAN followed in a few impressive remarks, of which we have not yet been able to obtain a report. The resolutions were adopted with much emotion, the whole audience rising.

W. L. Garrison, on behalf of the Business Committee, submitted the following resolution, and made some appropriate remarks upon the character and services of the deceased. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the cause of emancipation has met with a severe bereavement in the death of BENJAMIN LUNDY, one of the earliest, the most self-sacrificing, and dauntless advocates of the rights of man, and the claims of bleeding humanity; that his memory should be honored to the latest posterity; that to no man is the country so deeply indebted for the mighty impulse it has received on the subject of abolition, as the first cause of all protracted effort for the overthrow of slavery; that among all the biographies of eminent philanthropists, his own will be among the most interesting and valuable to succeeding generations.

W. L. Garrison, on behalf of the Business Committee, presented the following resolution, which, after remarks from E. Quincy and Rev. John Parkman, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of this Society regard with great grief the death of the young, the learned and upright ALVORD, at the moment he was stepping into a Rostrum, where his eloquent voice would have been directly heard by the whole nation and the world, in the cause of his country and of universal liberty.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock, at the Representatives' Hall.

EVENING SESSION.

Met at the Representatives' Hall, according to adjournment. A large assembly was in attendance.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.

MR. GARRISON read the resolutions of the Society, respecting the life and character of DR. FOLLEN. They were adopted, he said, by a rising vote, the afternoon previous. The reading of them, *here*, in this hall, had been deemed appropriate to the place; for it was here that, in 1835, he vindicated the rights of man, and interposed to preserve the liberties of this country.

A resolution that had been called forth, by the death of JAMES C. ALVORD, and unanimously adopted, was also read.

MR. GARRISON then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That abolitionism is going down,—down East,—down at the North,—down at the West,—down at the South,—down into the understandings, consciences and hearts of the people,—down among the churches,—down through every channel of religious and political influence; and, grappling with the fiendish system of slavery, will assuredly carry *it* down to the lowest depths of infamy, never again to desolate and curse our land.

In the course of his remarks in support of the resolution, Mr. Garrison adduced, among other proofs of the progress of the anti-slavery cause, the fact that, just in proportion to our increase, do we find the South calm and reasonable in her demeanor. At the commencement of our enterprise, when we were insignificant in her eyes, she flamed terribly; and every press poured forth its fury upon us. Now that we have gone through New England, and swept over the empire State, and reached the far West, how does the South behave? Oh, her tone is altered; she is even quite tame in comparison! In proportion to our activity, and our consequent increase in numbers and in influence, we shall go on successfully, and bring the country into a quiet and happy state. There need be no fears of a dissolution of the Union. The South cannot *live* without the Union: *and the South is not prepared to die.* (Cheers.)

But will not abolitionists fall back, and give over the pursuit in discouragement and weariness? They have been many years at work; and under such constant and strenuous opposition, will they not yield in despair? No! no, sir! never—never—come what may, till slavery is destroyed, or they cease to live! Threaten them with force, or tempt them with bribes, it is alike in vain. They will still be seen thronging onward! right onward! For their captain and their leader is God!

Time has been when, feeble and few, we stood alone, with only conscience and right on our side: and if then we stood firm, what must be the strength of our determination now! Talk of falling back! Let not the tryant, and those who second him, lay this flattering unction to their souls.

"But are you not in trouble among yourselves? Is not the camp of the abolitionists divided?"

Abolitionists divided! No, sir, they NEVER CAN be divided! (Great applause.) We have had some trouble, it is true: but so it was in the revolutionary war. *They* had trouble in *their* camp. *They had a Benedict Arnold.* Such have gone out from among us, for the very good reason that they are not of us. (Applause.) Besides, this defection is only local. Look at Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and other states. Do you see it there? No, sir—there is, there can be no division among true-hearted ABOLITIONISTS. Only what is mean, and personal, and sectarian, can divide itself from them. It does not belong to abolitionism, and therefore it must perish! We may expect, as our ranks are purified, to go on with more and more vigor and success.

I am most happy to meet so great a concourse of my fellow-citizens here to night. Here is much to be done—from this hall much is to go forth to affect the destiny of our country and our cause. Hither the people come with their various petitions, relating to our great subject; and THE PEOPLE EXPECT TO BE HEARD. They look confidently to have all their petitions granted; for they have asked for nothing unreasonable. They ask for action which will redound to the honor of their Legislature and their State. They ask that the anti-republican and anti-christian marriage law, which now disgraces our statute-book, may be swept away. They ask for the repeal of those statutes, by which men are stigmatized and insulted, and presupposed to be inferior and unworthy, on account of their complexion; that those remnants of despotism, by which the Legislature of a free people is made to appear in the attitude of marking out for men the channels in which their affections shall run, may be destroyed. They demand that those laws shall be repealed which say to man, "Dare not to select a companion in life, the shade of whose complexion varies from your own; for we will *punish* you for so doing!" They say that, with regard to the making of matches, this Legislature has no concern on earth. Let those in love with each other, ask each other's consent to unite their destinies. It is despotism, not republicanism, which refuses to demand its repeal. Sir, the argument

on this subject is all on one side; hence our opponents have no resource but low and vulgar personalities. They say we are the advocates of amalgamation. No, sir: our enemies are practically such. We stand not here in advocacy of any thing but freedom. We demand the repeal of this law, because it is unnatural, immoral, unconstitutional. What God hath joined, this law comes in and puts asunder. This is a question of HUMAN RIGHTS, *not of matrimony*. If a Legislature may settle any thing regarding marriage, and say under what circumstances it may exist, it may do as much for slavery. In neither instance can we admit its power. We stand upon the ground of inalienable human rights.

Again, sir, we call for emancipation, *immediate*, entire and unconditional, in the District of Columbia. This labor, sir, had been spared, if COMMITTEES last year had done their duty. The Legislature was ready—the people were ready. If, *this* year, a faithful, uncompromising Committee do what the occasion demands of them, I believe they will be fully sustained. We have, it is said, an unusual amount of democracy in the House this year, (a laugh)—and therefore we have a right to look for a triumph, if democracy be, as I understand it, that which is opposed to aristocracy—that which goes for the rights of man.

Sir, I trust this Legislature will not go through the farce of passing indefinite resolutions on this subject, which may mean any thing or nothing. I trust that the people will not be wantonly taxed with the labor of again petitioning for what the honor and the principles of the Legislature demand should be granted at once.

Finally, allow me to say, with all confidence, God is with us. All that is good and true in the land is gathering around our standard. Ours is eminently a religious enterprize. The great ecclesiastical bodies are beginning to yield. The great political parties, too, are giving way. They have by turns made us their footballs, as their fancied interests dictated; but we shall conquer them at length. Not by undertaking a crusade against them as parties—No, sir. We desire for our cause the support of men of all sects and all parties; and we expect that all will yet unite to support it.

With regard to a third political party for its support, I am happy to say, that among abolitionists throughout the country, it has been almost universally rejected. We feel that just in proportion to our moral power, do we generate political influence. Let us thank God, and take courage. Ere long, we shall see Massachusetts, as one man, refuse to fill any office or pulpit, unless with such men as will use both for the abolition of slavery. We shall see New England, in like manner, refusing to send any man to Congress, or to a State Legislature, who does not declare that slavery should be immediately abolished. When that day comes—and it *will* come speedily—there will no longer be resistance on the part of the South. She will yield to the mighty pressure, and join with us in proclaiming "Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." (Strong expressions of applause.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

James C. Jackson, of Peterboro', N. Y. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the fundamental principles of this government are utterly hostile to the existence of American Slavery; and that the safety and welfare of the country *requires its immediate abolition.*

Mr. Jackson supported his resolution in a very eloquent and animated speech, which elicited frequent bursts of applause. Among other things he said,—"It is not so much what has been done to endanger liberty, as the *way* in which it has been done. Encouraged by our sinful lethargy, the foe has crept upon us, and lulled us with her syren melodies, and killed our sympathy for humanity, by persuading us that we have no concern with aught beyond our own State boundaries. What has the North to do with slavery? It is the most common question in the world; and it is thought to contain within itself an all-sufficient and convincing argument against abolition agitation. What have we to do with slavery, Mr. President? I'll tell you what, by examining the grand principles of law. Let us see if they stand firm in our land as they should. One is, that every man be deemed innocent till he is proved guilty; a second is, that no man shall be permitted to make oath in his own behalf. Why is the first of these indispensable? Because the very fact of accusation raises a prejudice in the community against the accused. You know what an excitable thing is the popular will, and how blind a thing is popular fury; and therefore it is necessary, in order to secure fair play for the accused, that law should throw her protecting arms around him. Suppose this rule inverted. Let every individual accused be supposed guilty till he proves himself innocent. Now see what his chance is. I am accused of breaking open a shop. How am I to prove my innocence? I cannot do it but by proving an alibi. I must show that I was somewhere else at the time. I cannot do it, perhaps. I am very likely—so is any man—to be unable. It is always a very difficult thing to prove a negative. I go to jail. The door creaks upon its hinges as it closes after me—the key turns in the lock—my chance to obtain evidence of my innocence is very good, to be sure! I can imagine a thousand cases in which a man might thus be cast into prison, out of personal ill-will or envy, or from motives of political expediency. It was easy work for my accuser. All he had to do was to swear that I was guilty; and there I am shut up from the open face of day and the world of living beings, and bidden to prove my innocence! But in a land like this, more can play at that game than one, if it is permitted. Another man comes along, and accuses my accuser, and has him put under lock and key. A third may serve *him* the same trick, and so on. Why, Boston might put itself into the State prison, in this way! (Laughter.) What a high road to despotism! No matter who outrages this principle of law, whig or democrat—'tis all one—he has no love of liberty in him. Then for a second, on which

the law of evidence is founded. If you would prove any offence committed against you, you must bring evidence out of yourself. Suppose I come upon you for debt. We are both interested parties. You swear from sunrise to sunset, that you do not owe me a dollar, and I swear the contrary, from sunset to sunrise. You see that we must bring *somebody else*, or claims to property could never be adjusted by law. But where does a man get his right to call property his own? He cannot do it, unless he owns himself to begin with. He cannot own a hat, unless he owns a head. It is utterly impossible. (Applause.) But Americans have forgotten this, some of them. They have slumbered and slept, when they should have wrought out their day, and the darkness of slavery has settled down upon them. I trust it is well nigh over, sir, but it is not sunrise yet, as I can show.

Suppose, as I go out to-night, a man claps his hand on my shoulder, and claims me as his slave, and goes and makes oath to that effect. Says he, "I've caught the fellow at last; I've been searching for him every where. He ran away from me fifteen years ago. He's a little short fellow, about five feet four inches high—goes about the country delivering anti-slavery lectures, and calls himself Jackson." This is a hard case for me—you will all pity me; but I want *help*: and how can you help me? You cannot do it. The whole world may condole with me, from morning till night; but where's their *power*, sir? Gone—departed from them, when they suffered a great principle of law to be tampered with, and shorn of its strength by the Delilah of slavery! Now let me see them *try* to aid me. They can swear that I am not a slave, and my master can swear that I *am* a slave. The law, such as you have consented to receive it, will grant these two parties the privilege of swearing over me and about me;—does it give me the same—being a slave? No. For any thing that I can do, I must be ironed, lest I should escape. All *you* can do is to ask the court to give me time to prove my innocence of being a slave, before I am carried away to the South. Things are better in Massachusetts, I believe, than elsewhere. *Here*, I can claim delay, and a legal trial. Well, the man tables his charge, that I ran away from his plantation in 1825. I am able to bring witnesses to prove that I was living in the state of New York in 1824, and thus I break down his evidence. But he has another man on hand, ready to swear that he owned me in 1824. With expense and delay, and vexation and distress of mind, I *may* be able to bring forward evidence to break down that. But now comes a *sagacious* man—a knowing one; and he races the country with dozens of witnesses at his back. Says he, "I go for the peculiar institution!" and he swears he owns the whole of us! Here is the peculiar institution in grand geometrical progression! (Laughter.)

Fellow citizens! if we believe that all men are created equal—if we value the principles of law by which our institutions for the maintenance of freedom and equality are upheld—if we would in-

dulge the faintest hope of their perpetuity, we must rally the community in their behalf. There is no hope, if the love of them is permitted to become extinct. All our boasted fabric of society will be overthrown. It can last no longer than the people continue to love freedom. Whither were we drifting, in the slumbers of fancied security? Down—down to the old kingdoms and empires, whose memory is blotted out in night and ashes! Down as did Rome, when she dashed the cup of freedom from her lips, and but sunk deeper for the weight of her corrupted soldiery. Greece, too! —land of science and of song! for 2000 years have the hoofs of the coursers of despotism thundered over the plains she gave up to their devastations. Call up all the mighty statesmen of old! They cry, wo, wo to that people, and to their princes and their great ones in the midst of them, who suffer themselves to be shorn and bound, and delivered over to the Philistine grasp of despotism and slavery. (Applause.)

The price of liberty is vigilance. We cannot too deeply feel it. Let it not be said that I have drawn upon my imagination to-night. All that I have named, can be done — is done, to the people of Massachusetts. Let me give an instance, familiar in the State of New York. When De Witt Clinton was in office, one of the citizens of New York, named James Horton, had a curiosity to travel, to see the world; and being rich in what the world calls the one thing needful, he was able to indulge his curiosity. He had heard of the capital — the seat of the national government, where the gifted and wise and eloquent representatives of a free people sit, it is to be supposed, watching over the freedom and the rights of their constituents; — he had heard of the noble buildings, — the pictures, — the models of works of ingenuity and art there deposited, — the flag of his country, waving over all:—so down he went to Washington, to gratify his eyes with the sight. Going down the steps of the Capitol, a man seizes hold of him, and claims him as a slave. "Away!" exclaimed Horton: "I am no slave!" "But you are mine by virtue of this advertisement." "Prove it," demanded Horton. "Your color is proof," said the man, unless you have free papers. "Free papers!" cried Horton, indignantly; "thank God, I can show you A MAN, with reason, feeling, imagination! and yet you lay your ruffian hands upon me!" "Well, but you needn't talk so loud. Just walk along gently with me." "Where?" cries Horton. Recollect, now, what the North has to do with slavery. This free, rich, northern citizen, accused of being a slave, is, without a shadow of evidence, dragged off to a house built with the aid of northern money, for the good people of the District to confine criminals in! and, there he is required to prove that he is not a slave! Now there are great facilities in a room twelve feet square for proving that! He cannot do it! So he is to be kept there, till the terrors of bankruptcy for his maintenance shall strike the heart of the general government. They feed him only with bread and water, for economy's sake, but pay-day must come, and then they ask him for his jail-fees.

He cannot pay them. He is rich, to be sure, in New York, but it is for no one's interest to have that appear, any more than the fact of his being free. It would spoil a part of their calculation; and there *is* a way, and a very easy one, of arranging the whole to their own satisfaction. The jailor opens the door of his cell, and leads him out, in view of all Congress, to the auction block! the auctioneer puts him up, and cries out, "Ho, all ye lovers of liberty! rulers of a free people! A MAN for sale! A *noble* one, too! six feet three, if he's an inch--eye like an eagle!" "Four hundred dollars!" bawls out a man who came there from Alabama, to take care of justice, order, tranquillity and all that, according to the constitution! He sends him off—down into Alabama, to drag out a weary life of toil for another. His wife, whom he grieves most of all that he shall never more see,—his child, whom he would have brought up in the ways of virtue and liberty,—he is torn from them both. In that sickly and unwonted clime—his heart devoured by indignation and despair, he is driven the round of his bondage till death comes, to liberate the victim;—*the victim of our general government.* All the friends he left behind are ignorant of his fate—he died among strangers, unthought of and unpitied, *but not unforgotten!* All this shall dwell in the book of God's remembrance, till such time as the polluted earth shall be rent open before him, when he comes to make inquisition for blood! (Strong sensation and applause.) But it did not go quite this length with James Horton. *He* found an acquaintance from West Chester, at Washington. It was the man he had happened to send to Congress as his representative, a few months before. The West Chester man, by good hap, *knew* his constituent, shut up in the room twelve feet square, because somebody thought he was a slave! But how was he to be gotten out? Why, sir, the West Chester man was obliged to send all the way home to West Chester, to let them know that their fellow-citizen was in jail. A petition of five hundred names was forthwith sent to De Witt Clinton in his behalf—and De Witt Clinton demanded him in the name of the State of New York. But every man so situated, who wants to go to Washington, may not happen personally to be known to the representative he sent there, or be able to get at him, if he were.

Then there was Mary Gilmer, an Irish girl in Philadelphia, who was seized by a slaveholder; and had it not been for Thomas Shipley, (peace to his memory!---he was a righteous man!) she must have been hurled into slavery: with a complexion and eyes, too, that bore testimony to her free descent.

Then there was a tremendous excitement raised by a Mr. Davenport, a northern man, who went and got a southern wife and southern property with her. One of his slaves ran away, and he came northward in search of her;—out of his great love and kindness he did that, because he felt fearful that she was not competent to take care of herself. He offered three hundred dollars to any one who would only get him so much information as would enable him

to throw his protecting arms around her once more. But these were hard times, and no one moved in the matter. He offered a larger bonus. He made it five hundred dollars, and then the human blood-sucker started, and opened his leach mouth. They searched *somebody's* house for her, from top to bottom, but they did not find her, for a simple reason—they did not look where she was. (A laugh.) After they were out of the way, she was conveyed thence to Canada; and they who saw that girl first tread the British soil say that her joyful emotion can be neither imagined nor described. She felt what she never *had felt*, never *could* feel in the United States: she felt SECURE! and she blessed God with tears of thanksgiving.

The gentleman who told me this, described her to me as a tall, straight, fair, good-looking girl. Every place has its own standard of taste, and he used our Peterborough standard. "She is," said he, "as good-looking as the Downer girls." Now the Downer girls are considered a *little* the handsomest of any girls in that part of the country!

Davenport knew enough about slavery, to be sure that a fugitive would not linger long where there was danger of being re-taken. *He* knew better than to be beating about *here* for her. He went straight to Canada to look for her. But suppose she *had* come here? So fine a girl might have entered into a matrimonial contract with some one. The slaveholder, while peering round here, might chance to enter her house. He might be seized with faintness in the street, and claim the stranger's cup of cold water at her hands. Fancy his astonishment as he recognizes her. "Why, Harriet! is this you! glad to see you again, Harriet! whose fine blooming children are these?" Hardly are the words out of his lips, when the husband enters, and asks his business. "Why, sir, I have a claim upon your wife." "Claim! what—how?" cries the husband, in rage and alarm. (He begins to think, then, of *human rights!*) "What have *you* to say, about *my* wife?" "Only that *I own her*, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and, Mister! I'll strike a bargain with you. Harriet was worth, when I lost her, one thousand dollars. I've been deprived of her some years — that ought to count for something — the four children are worth, say, five hundred dollars apiece. Well, well, I'll take three thousand dollars, and convey to you all *my* right and title in *your* wife and children!" — and old Massachusetts law backs the fellow up!! Oh, we have nothing to do with slavery!

Sir, northern men have slept till slavery has touched them in the tenderest point. They have suffered it to tamper with the pillars on which their social fabric rests; and shortly, unless its progress had been stayed, I say NO MAN had been safe against its claims in the Capital of Massachusetts.

But, I praise God, its march has been arrested. We have heard, to-night, *how*: — by the counter-march of Anti-Slavery principles. They are "going down" into every department of Church and State.

A tide of salvation is breaking over every obstacle. When its first rills were seen, our great men thought it a small affair, and took the very means, by their opposition, which will cause it to swell and chafe till it overwhelms them. Our country will, I trust in God, be saved; and it will be saved by the exertions of the abolitionists. Who first warred against the despotism which had for so many years been making its inroads unchecked? The abolitionists of the United States. Who broke the spell which had stricken the nation dumb? The abolitionists of the United States. Who have compelled the politicians of the nation to pay some regard to the wishes of the free North, as well as to the slaveholding South? The abolitionists of the United States. Who, by night, and by day, have labored unceasingly, and have, at length, checked the slaveholding principle in its advance? The despised — the vilified abolitionists! They have wielded a power that has confounded the designs of the tyrant. WHERE IS HENRY CLAY? Why, he may go wandering along home, after his flourish through the free states to recommend himself to our suffrages — a fallen man. What did the Hon. Peleg Sprague say touching the Harrisburg Convention? Why, that there were so many influences springing from *transient causes*, (!) that Henry Clay must yield the day. *Transient causes!* It is that the Genius of Freedom hovers over the land. *Hers* are the "influences" that have sprung up. No *transient* operation is now going on. Think of Henry Clay, passing through the midst of it, with *slavery* in his train! Yes — he went careering along, crying out for liberty, while as good a man as Henry Clay, (*and better looking,*) must sit a *slave*, on his baggage! I saw it myself, sir. No matter how high a man stands in the affections of the people; after *such* an exhibition, he will sink — sink never to rise again. Oh, Lucifer! son of the morning! how art thou fallen! Oh, Martin Van Buren! how hast thou sold thy birth-right for a mess of pottage.

Yes, Mr. President, all will see these things soon, if they do not see them already. At present, slavery sends forth her notes of rage, and may succeed in preventing some from listening to the voice of truth, but it will only be for a season. Hear her start her grand objection, that the slave is not prepared for freedom. He is ignorant and debased, it appears. Take off his chains, then. *They* are the cause of his degradation. He is weak and unable to move. Why is he so? Because your dominion has palsied him. Will any man, who pretends to a jot of philosophy, deny that it is *slavery* that has disabled the slave? Now, how to set him up again is the next question. Suppose I find a man dead drunk in the gutter. He can't stand — he can't rise — he is debased and degraded indeed. What made him so? Rum. What shall I do to help him? Give him some *more* rum? That's the slaveholding, rum-drinking, philosophy, but it is far enough from being the true philosophy, for it forgets every consideration of adaptation — every law of physics — every law of mind or matter; and the people and the country

where such absurdity prevails, must suffer the penalty of transgressing all these laws.

Just imagine, sir, a mother rocking her infant son in a cradle. Seventeen years afterwards, you pass by the same place, and there she sits still, rocking and singing her lullabies, as you saw her seventeen years before. What ails this young man in the cradle? you ask. Is he sick? Is he deformed? "Oh, no." What *is* the matter, then, with the great stout fellow? "Why, finding, when he was a year old, that he couldn't walk, husband and I thought we'd rock him till he could!" (laughter.) Well, the same thing happened to this good mother that has befallen the South. When she might, by a different process, have had a vigorous offspring to sustain her advancing years, she finds only mental infants. For fifty years has she sung her lullaby to the nation — "They're not prepared — They're not prepared — They're not prepared;" and so she has deluded the North.

Now let the Genius of Freedom wake up the slumbering energies of the people! Already the awakening has begun. Thought — inquiry, is heaving itself like a mighty ocean. Already do we return to our first estimate of the priceless value of the principles of justice and freedom. The worth of the human-soul — the dignity of human nature, demand their entire maintenance. This movement cannot go backward. In vain is it resisted. The spirit of reform will not down at any man's bidding. It will cry aloud to the nations, "Awake! arise! for the light is come! and they shall lift themselves up mightily together, till the last shackle shall fall from the limbs of the slave, and all people shall rejoice in the truth. She alone it is that can make free. With her hand on the helm, our vessel of Liberty rides safely, like the ark of old, over the weltering billows — God is in the midst! — his will and his word cheer us onward, and gloriously shall we prevail! (Continued applause.)

S. J. May presented the following resolution, which, after brief remarks by the mover, was adopted.

Resolved, That in the name of bleeding humanity, of genuine republicanism and primitive Christianity, this Society tenders its grateful acknowledgements to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, for the use of their hall on this occasion.

Adjourned to 1-2 past 9, to-morrow, at the Melodeon.

January 23d.— 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

The Society met at the Melodeon, according to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by E. Thompson.

Samuel J. May, on behalf of the Business Committee, offered the following resolution, which was supported by E. Thompson, and S. Palmer of Marshfield, and adopted.

Whereas, the Anti-Slavery Association was formed for the sole purpose of destroying the practice and spirit of slaveholding, and the only condition of membership required was a belief in the doctrine that holding fellow-men in the condition of things, is under all circumstances an outrage upon man and God, and ought to be immediately abolished; therefore,

Resolved, That on the anti-slavery platform, we know no one by any other name than abolitionist; and that to impose any other test than the one referred to in the preamble, savors of a spirit of sectarianism and intolerance unworthy of our holy enterprise, and should be considered a disastrous dereliction of principle, and a palpable innovation upon primitive and constitutional Abolitionism.

The following resolutions from the Business Committee, after remarks in their favor by Wm. Raymond, of Upper Canada, were adopted:

Resolved, That we consider the enterprise in which our brother HIRAM WILSON is engaged, in enlightening and elevating the refugees from American Slavery in Upper Canada, as one of the benevolent enterprises of the day, and one which commends itself to the Christian public, as being equal to any other in its present demands upon its philanthropy—the immediate liberation of those in bonds excepted.

Resolved, That those who labor among the refugees in Upper Canada, display more moral courage than those who labor in heathen lands.

On motion,

Voted, That the resolution passed last evening, expressive of the thanks of this Society, for the use of the Representatives' Hall, be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GARRISON having presented the following resolution, on behalf of the business committee, viz:

Resolved, That as the cause of humanity appertains exclusively to no country or people, but overleaps all geographical and national boundaries. this Society feels the deepest interest in the formation of the *British India Society*, in Great Britian, for the emancipation and general improvement of the one hundred and fifty millions of the human family in India, so long and so cruelly oppressed,—and regards it as one of the grandest moral enterprises of the age, the success of which cannot fail greatly to aid in the overthrow of American Slavery: That in his advocacy of this great, humane and glorious enterprise, this Society would cheer GEORGE THOMPSON, the friend of every people and clime, "onward—right onward;" assuring him that our interest in his welfare and labors is increasing in intensity,—that we regard him as still laboring, most efficiently and faithfully, for the extinction of *republican* slavery in trying to "bring to a perpetual end" *British tyranny in India*—and that the important services he rendered to the cause of bleeding humanity, in this country, will long be remembered by a grateful posterity.

The Rev. S. J. MAY said—Warmly as our feelings are enlisted in favor of the enterprise spoken of in this resolution, we are by no means so well informed as we ought to be respecting it. This resolution, Mr. President, has been brought forward at this time, because there is now in the house an English gentleman, whose information, derived from a long residence in India, will enable him to sustain it in the way that our ignorance of the details of the subject renders so desirable.

Mr. May then introduced to the audience,

Mr. ADAM, formerly of Calcutta, now of Harvard University. When I came here this morning, Mr. President, (Mr. Adam observed,) I had no intention of addressing you, or of taking an active part in the proceedings of this meeting; but when I understood the objects of this resolution, I could not resist the request to give it my support. As a friend of humanity, I am grateful to this Society, that it feels and expresses its affinity with the British India Society, at the formation of which I was present, and whose objects are of the highest importance to the welfare of that popu-

lous and interesting country. Upwards of a year ago, I arrived in this country from India, after a long residence there. From hence, I went to England, and reached there at the time that the condition of British India was making an impression on the minds of a few philanthropists. I took an early opportunity of seeing GEORGE THOMPSON, a name dear and familiar to this assembly. (Applause.) I found his attention strongly attracted towards India. The depressed condition of her population,—their physical wants, and the sufferings from famine, believed to be consequent upon the misgovernment of East Indian affairs, had awakened in his mind the idea and the determination of awakening public attention on the subject. I was able to communicate to him information, and to point out the sources of information, which enabled him to give a more definite direction to his efforts. The British India Society was shortly after formed in London, with which Mr. Thompson is connected as lecturer and agent. Its great object is to diffuse just ideas and correct information respecting the people and affairs of India, in order that the people of England may be qualified to judge of the measures adopted or proposed for its good. You, with your limited relations, and the slender bonds of interest connecting you with that distant region, have never, in this country been in possession of that information which you might expect us, as a people, so strictly and influentially connected with India, to possess. But, I might affirm, that England is as ignorant as America of what it is her duty, in an especial manner, to know. Notwithstanding the numerous and weighty reasons which might be supposed to exist for expecting to find England sufficiently informed on this subject, —notwithstanding the dependence of India on England,—notwithstanding all the vast fortunes accumulated there by Englishmen,— it is an extraordinary fact, that it is, at this moment, as necessary to employ all the means of diffusing information *there*, as it would be *here*. For the purpose of acquiring and preparing all the necessary information, that the British public might be aroused to take effectual steps for the relief of the people of India, the British India Society was formed, with Mr. Thompson as its agent and representative; and a more eloquent, persevering and devoted advocate, has never been raised up to vindicate the claims of the forgotten and oppressed. (Warm applause.) I do not say that he is never mistaken in his statements, where the difficulty of obtaining accurate information is so great;—I do not say that he may not have been sometimes hurried away by the high enthusiasm of the moment;—but I do say, that he has no other object than the single one—the good of his fellow-men,—and that, in devotedness to it, he is unequalled. It is a fortunate circumstance for India, that *such* a man should have been found, to devote to her service the great powers of his mind and heart.

A hundred and fifty millions of people! what a vast idea—that of elevating them to the enjoyment of their rights as men and as subjects of the crown of England! This number, however, is not

all directly under the government of Great Britian. About one hundred millions only, can properly be so considered; but the other fifty millions embraced in this calculation, are very strongly influenced by any action of the British Government in India. The one hundred millions directly subject to its power, are sunk in poverty and debasement; not only ignorant of true religion, but oppressed by a system of government which drains their life blood, and reduces them to the very lowest means of subsistence; and even these too often fail under the taxation brought to bear upon them in concurrence with an unfavorable season; and then follow those frightful and desolating famines, of which an example has recently occurred, which sweep off the population by thousands, whose sufferings are unheard, unknown, and unremedied. I must not, however, forget that I am addressing an Anti-Slavery Society, and that your great object is the extinction of slavery. It is a vast and noble enterprise; one to which few others can be compared. (Applause.) I entirely concur with your estimate of its importance, and here cordially give in my adhesion to your object. (Expressions of deep feeling and applause.)

Slavery exists in India to an extent almost unknown, even to a majority of the Englishmen resident there. Scarcely, even in Calcutta and the large towns, are they aware of the condition of the provinces. In Canara, Malabar, Mysore, and Travancore, agrestic slavery prevails in as deplorable severity as your own. Efforts have been sometimes made by various servants of the East India Company, for the benefit of those oppressed people; but these disinterested efforts have always been frowned upon. Little aid is to be hoped for, primarily, from government. It is a fact, that, at the present moment, slavery still exists unchecked in India. Still may be reckoned among her population, almost as many slaves as were freed by the emancipation act, in the West Indies—certainly not less than five hundred thousand, exclusive of those held in slavery by the national powers. It is my deliberate and well-founded opinion, that England has now as great a work to do for freedom in the East, as she has accomplished in her West India possessions. Nor are the difficulties formidable, for the slave population consists, with comparatively few exceptions, of natives of the soil, possessing the same religion, and practising the same customs as the free population, with which, when liberated, they would naturally and easily coalesce. The spirit of the age, and an enlightened public opinion, will act, however, with greatly accelerated speed, since the way has been prepared by the abolition of West Indian slavery. The day will speedily come, when the public sentiment of the Christian world shall proclaim freedom in the East. (Applause.) Your voice is a part of that public sentiment. I am confident that it will be heard, both in England and in India. I have recently received a letter from a respectable native friend in Calcutta. He has learned how British philanthropy has been moved in behalf of his suffering native country, and his heart re-

joices in the hopes which the formation of the British India Society has created. Its effect cannot fail to be great in aid of your efforts for the extinction of slavery in America, and to procure its termination throughout the world. God grant that men of all nations may stimulate each other in earnest labors to that end. My heart rejoices in the prospect of their going forth in hope and endeavors for the future, forgetting what is past. Forgetting past misunderstandings, and putting aside every extraneous and foreign object, let all advance together to the attainment of your great and common purpose, which demands united and zealous exertions.

Mr. GARRISON inquired of Professor Adam, if the slaves in India were attached to the soil?

Mr. ADAM. They are, for the most part, domestic slaves in Bengal and in western and northen Hindostan; and, generally speaking, among the native proprietors, to sell such, is considered disgraceful. When, however, men voluntarily become slaves by selling their liberty to their creditors, these may be sold, and are sold, without hesitation. In the South of India, there may be perhaps 200,000 agrestic slaves, who may be disposed of by their masters. The separation of slaves from the soil, is an innovation upon the old customs of the country, introduced by the British Government. Previous to the establishment of the British power, these slaves were *adscripti glebæ*. But for arrears of revenue, and in the process of executing the decrees of the India courts, the practice of separating them, according to the dictates of interest and convenience, was introduced, and has greatly increased. A knowledge of all these things might be made to tell most powerfully against the East India Company.

Mr. CHILD inquired to what reasons it was to be attributed, that the apprenticeship act did not take effect in India, as was at first supposed?

Mr. ADAM. The rule is, that no act of the Imperial Parliament shall apply to it, unless India be especially mentioned. The last Charter Act to the East India Company expired in 1833; and in the renewal of the act at that time, there was an order or recommendation that an inquiry should be instituted into slavery in India, and that it should be extinguished as speedily as possible. This provision of the Imperial Parliment has been neglected. Inquiries may perhaps have been made, but nothing at all has, up to the present time, been done.

Mr. CHILD. I recollect to have heard it stated, that a clause in the act of 1833, securing the abolition of slavery in India, did actually pass the Commons but was thrown out in the House of Lords.

Mr. ADAM. That was done by the Duke of Wellington's amendment, which changed the time specified to an indefinite period; "so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe."

Mr. GARRISON. I recollect to have heard Mr. O'Connell say, in Exeter Hall, that by a clause of five lines, more than a hundred

millions of British Indian subjects had been emancipated. I believe it was not until two or three years afterwards, that British abolitionists found, to their suprise, that it was not so.

The eulogium just passed upon our beloved friend, George Thompson, fell gratefully on my ear. Indeed, that name can never be mentioned among us, without exciting the deepest emotions of affectionate admiration. George Thompson always has made himself a martyr to the interests of his race. After the emancipation of 800,000 slaves, in which his gigantic efforts were so greatly instrumental, one would think he might have sought repose. Not so. He can never pause while a bondman remains on earth. He has now a field where his mighty energies will be tasked to the uttermost. I have been unable to read his recent powerful lectures on this subject, without feeling pangs of horror take possession of my soul at the scenes and the facts they reveal. There is a broad and beautiful region,—populous and fertile, and blessed with the bounty of nature in her most lavish mood; and yet its inhabitants are perishing—perishing by the 100,000, of famine!— ground to the dust under British exaction—their all, even themselves, seized upon and sacrificed. I beg leave to give notice, Mr. President, that the Lectures of Mr. Thompson on British India are now in the press, and will soon be ready for sale, at the low price of 50 cents per copy: and I hope that all who feel an interest in the abolition of American slavery, as well as of slavery in India, will take the first opportunity to read them. It will show them how intimately the labors of abolitionists throughout the world are connected. If the British cotton market can be supplied from India, there will be an end of American slavery.

Mr. MELLEN expressed the opinion, that the operations of the British India Society would powerfully react upon the system of American slavery, and presented some statistics and papers of the British India Society in support of that opinion.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

W. L. Garrison, in behalf of the Business Committee, offered the following resolution, which, after being advocated by John Pierpont, was adopted.

Resolved, That Slavery always does, and from the constitution of man always *must*, impoverish, rather than enrich the community in which it exists; and therefore, that the anti-slavery enterprise must be regarded with favor, not by Christian moralists alone, but also and equally by the enlightened political economist.

S. J. May, from the Business Committee, submitted a resolution, on the subject of the weekly contribution plan, which was supported by S. J. May, I. Morton, of Plymouth, J. Smith, of Andover, W. Jenkins, of Andover, E. Thompson, of Lynn, J. A. Collins, Sumner Lincoln, of Gardner, and Mr. Reed; and pending the discussion, the meeting adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer was offered by E. Jackson.

The resolution under discussion at the time of adjournment, was again taken up, and after remarks from Sarah C. Sanborn, Greely Hannaford, and S. Palmer, was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the plan of weekly contributions recommended by the Board of Managers, is, in our opinion, the best ever devised to equalize the expenditures incident to the prosecution of our enterprise, and to keep our treasury constantly supplied with the necessary funds; and that, therefore, this Society earnestly commends it to the immediate adoption of all its auxiliaries.

W. L. Garrison, for the Business Committee, submitted the following resolution, which, after the reading of the letter of Charles Fitch by W. L. Garrison, and remarks by A. H. Folsom and S. Palmer, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a letter has been forwarded by the Rev. Charles Fitch to the Corresponding Secretary of this Society, and read at this meeting, deeply lamenting his participancy in the Clerical Appeal, and finding in it "occasion for shame, and self-loathing, and deep humiliation before God and man," and confessing that the only object he had in view in every thing which he did relative to that Appeal, he now sees was "nothing better than a selfish and most wicked desire to gain thereby the good opinion of such men as he supposed would be pleased by it;"—therefore,

Resolved, That this Society feels deeply affected in view of this noble and christian confession, and cordially receives into full fellowship our repentant brother Fitch,—assuring him that, in thus abasing himself, he has prepared the way for his exaltation to the summit of moral grandeur in the eyes of all good men; and that his return will fill the breasts of abolitionists with more joy than the accession of many new converts to their ranks.

A resolution, from the Business Committee, relating to a political party, was submitted. Seth Sprague, W. Jenkins, of Andover, Geo. Russell, of Kingston, N. B. Borden, Geo. Bradburn, W. L. Garrison, H. A. Morse, of Holliston, Rodney French, of New Bedford, and D. Henshaw, of Lynn, spoke to it After being slightly amended, N. B. Borden proposed a substitute, which was opposed by Messrs. Garrison and Bradburn, and was withdrawn by the mover. Pending the discussion of the original resolution, the meeting adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock.

Evening Session.

Met according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by S. Palmer, of Scituate. The General Agent read a letter from N. P. Rogers, of New Hampshire.

Charles Nye, of Sandwich, was excused from serving as one of the Vice Presidents, and Josiah Gifford, of Sandwich, was chosen instead.

The resolution under discussion at the adjournment, was taken up and laid on the table for the present.

S. J. May, for the Business Committee, presented a resolution, on which animated remarks were made by S. J. May, and J. C.

Jackson, Sumner Lincoln, of Gardner, Wm. Ladd, J. N. Buffum, and J. A. Collins,—when it passed as follows:

Resolved, That the Abolitionists of this Commonwealth are under solemn obligations to put their hands in their pockets, and relieve the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society of its embarrassments immediately; and that they ought to consider themselves as unfaithful to the cause of the slave, if they fail to do it.

On motion of J. C. Jackson, the following persons, J. A. Collins, J. N. Buffum, P. C. Pettibone, Geo. Foster and T. P. Ryder, were appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions in this meeting.

W. L. Garrison, in behalf of the Business Committee, proposed the following resolution, which, being briefly spoken to by J. C. Jackson, passed:

Resolved, That we regard the refusal of the Harrisburg Convention to nominate Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency as a signal and glorious triumph of truth over error, of liberty over slavery; and we believe the course of that man on the subject of slavery, in consequence of the rising spirit of freedom in our midst, has completely blighted all his fondly cherished hopes of becoming the Chief Magistrate of this nation; and when he comes to review his past life, if there is one thing more than another, which will give a bitterness to disappointed hopes, and a keen sense of anguish for his frequent violations of truth, and justice, and humanity, it will be the deep and indelible disgrace which will ever attach to him for his support of the foul system of American slavery.

The following resolutions from the Business Committee were unanimously adopted, after some explanatory remarks by Mr. Garrison:

Resolved, That the persevering and petty persecution of free people of color, in respect to their rights and their comfort in travelling among us, is unworthy of a great, or of any people, and continues to be a stigma, not only upon American republicanism, but upon American civilization.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society, and of the friends of humanity, universally, are due to GEORGE BRADBURN, a member of the House of Representatives from Nantucket, for his able Report at the last session of the Legislature, on the deliverance of citizens of this Commonwealth, who may be imprisoned in the Southern States, and liable to be sold as slaves;—a Report, showing, by a startling array of facts, that the existence of slavery not only jeopards, but actually, in many cases, takes away, the rights and liberties of free colored persons; and, by the adoption of which by the Legislature, one colored youth, who was kidnapped and carried to the South from the County of Worcester, has already been delivered from bondage, and the protective Ægis of the Commonwealth thrown over our entire colored population.

Resolved, That Mr. Bradburn deserves our thanks and applause in a special manner for his Report, inasmuch as he stood alone upon the Committee on which he was placed, in reference to this subject.

Resolved, That the manner in which the late National Anti-Slavery Convention in Albany was called by the Committee appointed for that purpose, namely, inviting none but "freemen" to attend the Convention; and the action of that Convention, excluding from a participation in its deliberations one half of the most zealous and active friends of the pining bondman in the Republic; were contrary to the spirit and object of the anti-slavery organization, and should receive the condemnation of American Abolitionists at the next Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The following resolution called forth interesting remarks from W. L. Garrison, H. A. Morse, and John Smith, of Andover. The venerable Seth Sprague deeply impressed the meeting by a few remarks. On motion of N. B. Borden, the resolution was laid on

the table, but, after conversation, it was again taken up, and passed by a rising and unanimous vote.

Whereas, a new State organization, called the Massachusetts Abolition Society, has been formed in this Commonwealth within the past year;

And whereas, the Board of Managers of the new Society have officially charged upon the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, — that it has been "perverted to purposes and objects not contemplated in our bond of union, foreign to our original objects, not necessary to their attainment, and, in the view of the reflecting, *fatal to our prospects of ultimate success;*"—that, in refusing to exclude a portion of its members from participating in the deliberations of its meetings, it has been guilty of "a violation of good faith," and of fastening to our cause "a millstone to sink to the depths of a bottomless ocean the hopes of enslaved millions;"—that "it has made a distinct and deliberate sacrifice of principles;"—and that it is now "fully identified with the sectarian views of a few of its individual members;"

And whereas, it is declared by the official organ of the new Society, that the Massachusetts A. S. Society has, so far as the abolition of slavery is concerned, given up "the staff of accomplishment;"—that "it destroys with one hand what it builds up with the other;"—that it has "endorsed the doctrines of non-resistance, and poured contempt upon the old constitutional measures of abolitionism;" that "the old society stands in a position fatal to accomplishment,"—and is "governed by the element of non-resistance," to the "entire prostration of its strength;"—therefore,

Resolved, That to these charges, each and all of them, this Society calmly and emphatically pleads not guilty; and declares that they are a tissue of absurdities, misrepresentations and calumnies, obviously circulated for bad purposes, to gratify sectarian pride and hatred, and to transfer the management of our sacred enterprize into unworthy hands.

Resolved, That the new organization is to be steadfastly resisted by every enlightened supporter of human rights and of freedom of conscience, as sectarian in its inception, factious in its spirit, hollow-hearted in its professions, proscriptive in its aspect, and disorganizing in its tendency.

Resolved, That if the allegations which it makes against this Society be true, then it is not only justified in making strenuous efforts for the suppression of our organization, but is solemnly bound to put forth such efforts.

Resolved, That if, under such circumstances, (in the language of the Massachusetts Abolitionist,) "the business of the new organization is not to carry on a warfare with the old," then that organization is manifestly destitute of principle.

Resolved, That, "arrayed in this attitude of hostility, one or the other of these societies must be in the wrong;—one is genuine, the other spurious; one is loyal, the other schismatical. If they were united in spirit, they would not be divided in action. The allegations, which they bring against each other, show that they can neither coalesce, nor labor harmoniously as separate bodies. The success of the one depends upon the extinction of the other."

Resolved, That the New Organization, in withdrawing itself from this Society, because women are allowed to act as equal beings in the same, and yet annexing itself to the American Anti-Slavery Society, which also admits women to equal membership, proves itself to be false and hypocritical.

The following resolutions were adopted without much discussion, for want of time.

Resolved, That we have learned, with heartfelt satisfaction, the decision of the Court in relation to *thirty-six* of the Amistad captives, whereby the right of a man to freedom, and to use such means as he may judge fitting to obtain it, are, for the first time, judicially established in these States.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the free and Christian people of this country, to provide for the education of all, or any portion of those captives, who, upon a full understanding of their situation and rights, may prefer to remain here for the purpose of acquiring education.

Resolved, That the case of Antonio, the cabin-boy, whom the Court has decreed to be sent back to slavery, demands further investigation;—that we would not have his rights, though he be but one, forgotten in the general gratulation that those of his companions have not been violated;—and that if it be true, as it is stated by the Court, that he wishes to be sent back to slavery, it is also true, that one of the fruits of that freedom which we believe to be due to him and to our own laws, will be the power of returning to slavery, if he pleases so to do.

Resolved, That any man, calling himself an abolitionist, who refuses, when at the polls, to cast his vote for an advocate of immediate emancipation, is unworthy of the name he claims, and proves himself to be more devoted to the paltry ends of party, than to the great interests of freedom and humanity.

The resolution, which was laid on the table at the opening of the meeting, was then called up, amended, and passed as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the proposition to form a third political party as fraught with nearly unmitigated evil and mischief to the abolition enterprise; as calculated to bring upon ourselves, without any excuse, the contempt of both the great political parties, instead of that respect which both are now compelled to feel for us.

The Business Committee brought forward the following resolution, which, after conversation, being amended, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Society regards the proposed Convention of delegates from the nations of the earth, to be held in London, in June next, for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world, as an epoch in the history of mankind; that American abolitionists ought to be strongly represented in that Convention; and that the Board of Managers be authorized and requested to appoint such delegate, or delegates, to represent this Society on that great occasion, as they may think proper.

The following resolutions, respecting the church and ministry, were presented by Mr. Garrison in behalf of the Business Committee:

Resolved, That no man, who apologises for slavery, or refuses to bear an open and faithful pulpit testimony against it, or who neglects to exert his moral and official influence in favor of the cause of human freedom and of the rights of his enslaved fellow-men, can have the least claim to be regarded as a minister of Him who came to preach deliverance to the captives and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; and that, for abolitionists to recognize such men as ministers of Christ, or to aid in supporting them as such, is as inconsistent with their principles, and must be as displeasing to God, as it would be for them to support in that capacity a slaveholder, or an open defender of slavery.

Resolved, That no association of men can have any just claim to be considered a Church of Jesus Christ, which withholds its sympathy and aid from the oppressed, or which either refuses or neglects to bear its testimony against the awful sin of slavery; and that abolitionists are bound by the holy principles they profess, and by their regard for the rights of their enslaved and imbruted fellow-men, to withhold their support from such associations, and to endeavor to bring the members of them to repentance for the sin of stopping their ears at the cry of the poor.

Mr. J. C. Jackson wished to inquire, what was the object of a Christian ministry? To preach the gospel of Christ. What was the object of this gospel? It was to make the condition of man better; never to put a man in a worse condition than it found him. The man who takes upon himself this high and holy office, and yet would be silent respecting a source of human woe and guilt so fruitful as slavery, is unworthy the name he assumes. He knows his duty,—he knows what the gospel of Christ is for, to meet exactly this case; and yet he does it not. It is true, and it cannot be controverted, that from this class of men comes the fiercest opposition to reform. The temperance cause found it so. The anti-slavery cause has found it so in a still higher degree. They are without excuse in their opposition: they are a class of men trained in a knowledge of human nature, and in the observation of its workings; and they must know that its most deadly foe is slavery.

The man of them on whose own heart this is not written, into the very contexture of the fibres of whose soul it is not interwoven, who does not know it by intuition, knows it from the gospel, and is without excuse if he does not instantly apply the gospel to its remedy. He (Mr. J.) would not speak with undue severity, but he did consider the man claiming to be a minister of Christ, and neglecting his duty in this particular, far more guilty than any other man whose claims and whose position were less elevated. This magic of position enables a man to exercise a far more potent influence than he could otherwise do, and adds greatly to the guilt of his refusal.

Look at the clergy! Where are they, as a body, on moral questions? in the van or in the rear? Do they lead the advance? No! No! Back are they in the wake of the people! Back are they, sheltered behind their ecclesiastical entrenchments, pleading their very office as a reason why they cannot go forward. The people are beseeching them to lead on the host, but in vain. They will at most only assume the command for the purpose of throwing the ranks into confusion. It becomes the abolitionists to watch with eagle eye all the relations of life, and see that they are not abused or misused to sustain slavery. When a minister is found recreant to his position as such, duty demands of us to conduct ourselves towards him accordingly. Nothing can save him but the truth, however bitter or unpalatable it may be. Oh, when will the ministry come forth in defence of Freedom, and live a transparent life before the world? Instead of shrinking, and pretending, and disgracing their Christian profession, let them mark the example of the lamented FOLLEN, nor longer dare to overlook or undervalue the cause of humanity.

Mr. GARRISON thought that the resolutions, as they respected the church, conveyed very solemn and important truth. A pro-slavery church ought to be abandoned by abolitionists as those who would flee out of Babylon. He would, however, have no abolitionist adopt this resolution, without the most solemn and careful deliberation. To adopt it will necessarily place many in an embarrassing condition, who are now members of pro-slavery churches. Some may ask, what is an abolition church? It is a church, the majority of whose members are anti-slavery. A church which is actively engaged, in its church capacity, in the cause of the slave. No church employing a pro-slavery minister can be so designated. No minister who remains inactive or opposed, has the slightest claim to be considered as a minister of Christ.

Mr. DAMON wished to say one word before these resolutions were put. He thought they presented a base motive to ministers. He would not have a minister driven, as it were, to go forward where he did not clearly see himself called to go. If he found a man opposed to the cause, he would continually labor with him, presenting as much truth as he found him able to bear. He may be very much opposed indeed, but let him (Mr. D.) go to prayer

with that man and persevere with him, and he doubted not it would finally break him down. He would not advise to quit a church where ninety-nine members out of a hundred were pro-slavery. It would be giving up his influence upon them, and his means of operating upon their minds. Again, the Professors at Newton Seminary were abolitionists. They did not deem it the most effectual way of converting men to abolition, to deny them christian fellowship. He thought these resolutions too rank and too crank for the present condition of affairs. He would never cease to carry on the discussion of this subject with his brethren. There would be a tussle kept up, point after point would be gained by it, and victory after victory, if we went on carefully as circumstances directed, dealing out to men as much truth as they could bear at the time. He was a member of the new organization, but wished all might be influenced to a judicious course in carrying forward the cause.

Mr. JOHNSON was remarkably struck by the gentleman's observations. They had revealed the grand difference between the old and new organization; the latter could fellowship slavery, and the other not. But where, he asked that gentleman, was his consistency? He could retain his *church* fellowship with ninety-nine pro-slavery brethren—how was it that he had been unable to remain in fellowship with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society? He could, it appeared, fellowship pro-slavery, but not anti-slavery. He (Mr. J.) could tell the gentleman why he and the professors at Newton could not embrace this resolution. It was because they cared *twenty* for sect, where they cared *one* for the slave; and so they went with their pro-slavery brethren.

Mr. MORSE, of Holliston, said he had recently attended the Middlesex Co. quarterly meeting, and when a similar resolution came up there, though he did not oppose, he had not felt free to vote for it. In fact, he had no choice, that he could perceive. He felt himself obliged to support divine worship. Would it be acting aright to refuse to do so? He thought not. Besides, a man does not like to give up his influence with his religious society—he wants to be a man amongst men. He may, perhaps, effect more than he would by leaving, though the idea of submitting to a wrong is not, for the sake of influence, to be sure, to be advocated. Men in the country are differently situated from men in the cities. If one minister or church did not suit the Boston friends, they could go to another; *they* had a choice. But there must necessarily be cases among the country friends, where, by adopting this resolution, they would deprive their children and families of religious instruction, and the privilege of public worship. These considerations had had weight with him in continuing to sustain a minister who was not an abolitionist, though he must confess his feelings revolted against it.

Mr. FRENCH, of New Bedford, heartily agreed with the spirit of these resolutions. Was he bound to recognize men of the charac-

ter there described, as ministers of the gospel? He could not. He did not so recognize them. They had forfeited the character, and they ought not to be allowed the name. He, for one, was ready to say so. They were afraid to follow truth. Their conduct with respect to many reforms showed it, as well as their opposition to the cause of the slave. The temperance cause calls aloud upon such a man to support it. He is afraid to do it. He can't plant his foot upon the total abstinence principle, he can't embrace the cold water doctrine, and follow it out. The clergy generally can't do it. Some on account of wine communion—*some because they need some stimulus or restorative to help them to prepare their sermons, sir*—and too many because they love a cheerful glass. In carrying on the anti-slavery cause, it comes as a matter of course to pass such resolutions as this, and I think we shall do it. What is truth? We think we have learned, and we are now bound to promulgate it. But here stand "a brotherhood" who will neither "allow nor permit" it. They want us to be silent, and to connive at their silence—to peaceably pay over their quarterage, and let them pursue their pro-slavery course. But we cannot do it.

J. C. Jackson, of New York, thought that philosophy of reform dangerous, which had been recommended during the course of the discussion. This standing out for "victories" and "points," and dealing with men "according to circumstances," and giving them as much truth as *they* thought they could bear—[Mr. Damon rose to explain. He had said, as much truth as *he* thought they could bear. He did not leave it to *them* to say what they could bear. He always meant to use his own best judgment, and did not wish to be represented as doing otherwise.] Mr. Jackson submitted to the correction; but thought the philosophy of that mode as dangerous as to leave it to them. It must be left to no man's judgment when to cease to speak the truth. It must be preached, whether *we* thought men could bear it or not. The less they seemed able to bear it, the greater was their need of it. It had been asked, whether a man should *disfranchise* himself in an ecclesiastical sense. He thought we could not consistently be found in union with a pro-slavery church,and acting for the promotion of its credit and influence. Nor should we, for a moment, silently hear any man, clothed with the name and authority of Truth, proclaim error. We should, for the very reason that he is so clothed, labor to strike off the disguise. The philosophy of reform requires it. A low slave-driver—a vulgar drunken man—only disgust us. But when a man, high in station and influence, apologizes for slaveholders, under some circumstances, or defends the occasional use of brandy-sling, how much greater is the danger that he may mislead those who hear him! Such men must be condemned as pro-rum and pro-slavery men. They are so by the scripture rule. They are *pro* because they are not *anti*. The idea ought to be scouted, that there can be any half way in the adoption of truth. We must love her with our whole heart. We must purify our whole temple ac-

cording to her dictates, nor leave a taint of leprosy in the walls. Suppose we ask a few questions, such as might be properly asked, and no doubt are asked in *heart* by the pro-slavery clergy. Such a clergyman might say to me, if he found me aiding to sustain him, "Are you an abolitionist?" "Yes." "You mean to be consistent?" "Yes." You will not sustain a pro-slavery candidate for civil offices." "No." "Then how can you support me? how can you pay me? You call a man who votes to sustain slavery in the State, a recreant to the cause. How can you deem yourself a good abolitionist, while you sustain it in the church?" No, my friends, we have nothing to do with consequences, but have only to come out and be separate, as the Bible teaches. But do we not know that the consequences of separating ourselves from evil *must* be good? Who would enter into association with drunkards, in order that he might reform them? No one, sir. All must see that in such cases, whoever remains in association with the sinners, so far from influencing them, does in reality put himself under their influence. But let him hold himself aloof, and he is then in a position to attack and overcome the evil that is in the world.

Mr. DAMON could not, though so many reasons were adduced, feel prepared to adopt such a resolution as this. It was one thing to reason and another thing to act. We must adapt ourselves to circumstances. The gentleman himself sees the necessity of adaptation. Suppose we wished to settle a pastor. If we flamed out with their Liberator doctrine, it would do no good. It would neither convert to abolition nor settle him. But he should trust, by the constant use of appropriate means, to bring him right. He thought it was too much for us to assume to break up and divide the church. Were he the only abolitionist in a church of slaveholders, he would remain. In the course of his theological pursuits, he had reviewed all these arguments, and had decided against them.

Mr. BRADBURN thought he had observed gross inconsistency in the course of the gentleman last up. He would be glad, for one, to know why that gentleman would be more merciful to clergymen than to politicians. He (Mr. B.) thought the true way was to have one moral standard for both. He had no idea of requiring less goodness of a clergyman than of another man. If men begun to do so, there was no knowing where they might end:—probably where an acquaintance of his did, who was praising his minister's course. "He is," said he, "one of the best men in the world. He has nothing to say about politics or religion." (A laugh.) The true way is to let them know that we expect the same just course of them in regard to all things that Christianity demands of other men. But the fact is, that 99-100ths of them are yet to be converted to Christianity. It is no better than a system of heathenism that will not act against slavery: and those who wish to enjoy the credit of being the ministers of Christ without, in fact, ministering, had better seek some other calling. Shall *I* give my support to any one calling himself a man of God, and doing the works of the

devil? Shall I support a criminal and a hypocrite in his claims to holiness? I came in collision with a minister on Cape Cod, where I had taken occasion to go in advocacy of this cause. I had a letter from him, promising to make the appointment for a lecture that I had wished. The time came, and no appointment had been made, and these were his reasons for breaking his word. 1st. That I was not a regularly commissioned agent of their society—another, that I was a non-resistant! They did me too much honor, sir, in supposing me a non-resistant. But was it any reason for refusing to let me speak? Was fire from heaven to be called down upon me, because I followed not him? Whatever he may term himself, I cannot regard him as a minister of Jesus. The slave cannot. Let who will consent to do so, the facts remain unchanged. This discussion reminds me of the boy who said to his father, "Father, how many legs would this calf have, calling the tail a leg?" "Why, five, my son." "No, father, he would not. He would only have four." "Why, calling the tail a leg you said, my boy." "Ah, father! but *calling* the tail a leg does not *make* it so, you know." So also I would say to that gentleman. You may *call* him an abolitionist any length of time you choose. It will not make him one. If we would be even tolerably consistent, Mr. President, we cannot help passing these resolutions. (Calls of "question.")

Mr. Damon had no wish to defer the taking of the question, but must declare himself unconvinced. If he could not get a thorough going anti-slavery minister, he must take the best one he *could* get. Give him a fair chance, and he might bring such a one up to the right standard at length. Something might also be said, did time permit, respecting the great difference there was between the government, and the church of the Most High.

Mr. Quincy wished to inquire, whether the gentleman would receive an impenitent sinner as his minister.

Mr. Damon was understood to reply that he would not.

Mr. Quincy thought that opposition to freedom was as strong an evidence of impenitence as a man in good social standing could well give.

Mr. Damon replied, that if he (Mr. Q.) wanted to know what were Mr. D's theological views, he would tell him that he would not undertake to say, that a man might not own 300 slaves, and give them each 35 lashes a day, and yet give evidence of being a Christian.

Mr. Garrison. The longer I listen to this discussion, the deeper is my conviction of the high importance and necessity of such resolutions as these. Our friend of the new organization deems them "too rank and too crank." Another friend feels, as it were, a conflict of duties: but, sir, there is no such conflict in Christianity. There is no collision in the teachings of Jesus Christ. There is no disagreement between the suggestions of reason and the commands of God. I sympathize with the brother from Holliston, whom I have long known and loved. I feel for that brother. He is called

upon, if he adopts this resolution, to give up his minister, and he is hardly prepared in mind, from various considerations, to do it. He cannot find within the limits of his neighborhood an anti-slavery minister. But does Christianity reduce us to this alternative, of renouncing the worship of God, or of making a sinful pretender to his service the medium of approach? No, sir, Christianity does no such thing. If a man has no confidence in the integrity, in the Christian character of his minister, or in the unity of the church of which he is a member with Christ, why go through the solemn mockery of meeting them to aid in offering their vain oblations? Let him go to the Great High Priest; and he can worship in spirit and in truth, though no one city or mountain shall be the weekly witness of his prayer. Does he need a visible place of worship? Let him make his own house a temple. There let him gather his children and his family, and let them learn the pure and holy gospel from his lips. Surely there is no need that a Christian should frequent a synagogue of satan.

Beloved friends, it is a blessed and a glorious thing to be free in Christ Jesus. Let us follow Christ crucified, and we shall become dead unto men. We shall be relieved from all internal struggle on such a question as this. We shall be ready to cast off what our souls refuse to acknowledge is not of Christ. We shall be ready to cut off the right hand, and pluck out the right eye: we shall gain new and better views of what Christianity requires. We shall not then be liable to stumble, from not having foreseen the extent of her requisitions. We shall be ready to follow her through fire and through flood.

It were well, in settling these questions, to refer to our own souls, and listen to their promptings. My brother says that his feelings revolted, when he decided, from a sense of duty, as he thought, to sustain, as a minister of Christ, one who is arrayed in opposition to the cause of humanity. I think he would not have had these feelings at all, had it been right to do so. I think those feelings were the voice of God within him. Remember those in bonds as bound with them. If we were in bonds, and beheld our professing brethren striking hands with our oppressors, and sustaining them by their influence and by their substance, as the ambassadors of Christ, the ministers of his gospel, then I ask, could we for one moment recognize those men as our *true brethren*? Never. Let us not be afraid that a true Christian course, like the one we now advocate in these resolutions, can injure the church of Christ. What church *is* that from which we shrink, because we dare not participate in its iniquities? No church of Christ!—and God grant that every church *may* fall, whose influence is hostile to his service of Perfect Freedom.

Mr. C. M. Burleigh wished to have the subject examined in one more light, in which he had not heard it presented. Suppose the teacher of his children to be a good clever man—clever in the New-England sense of the word, which meant not over wise, but

well intentioned; will it be enough for yankees, that such a man teaches their children as well as he *knows?* Such a man might teach the children that 2 and 2 made 5, or that Massachusetts was bounded north by Cape Horn, and when the parents questioned him about it, might reply that he really *thought* it was so — he was honest in it. Let him be as honest as he would, the community would cease to employ such a man; much more one who teaches the *gospel* incorrectly to the spiritual children of the community. Suppose such a teacher should undertake *honestly* to teach them, that they might steal apples of their neighbors. Most persons might honestly think he ought to be sent to jail. Shall he be called a good man and a good minister, who really and honestly is of opinion that he ought to teach neutrality or compromise, if not defence and apology as to a crime like slaveholding? He should be esteemed a gospel dunce and unfit teacher, at the least, whatever more might be thought of him.

The discussion was continued further by Mr. Bradburn and Rev. Henry Colman, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

The Business Committee submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that this Society regard with high admiration, the rare talents, the unswerving fidelity, and intrepid boldness, manifested by our beloved brother, NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, of New Hampshire, in the conflict which he has been called to wage with the hateful spirit of pro-slavery, in the garb of sectarianism; that we deeply sympathize with him in the peculiarly trying position in which he is placed, and commend the Herald of Freedom, the paper so ably conducted by him, to the patronage of the abolitionists of this and every other State.

On motion,
The Society then adjourned sine die.

FRANCIS JACKSON, *President.*

WM. BASSETT,
R. F. WOLCUTT, } *Assistant Secretaries.*

APPENDIX.

Relations with the Parent Society—Its Financial Conditon.

Boston, Dec. 6, 1839.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 2d instant, a letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary, from James G. Birney and Henry B. Stanton, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Parent Society, stating the pecuniary embarrassments of the Parent Society, and requesting either "prompt and liberal aid from the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society," or permission to send agents into this State, "to raise funds from such sources as are accessible."

The Board having duly deliberated upon the subject, hasten to convey to the Executive Committee a frank and friendly expression of their views and feelings.

While we cannot but regret, that any thing has occurred to cripple the operations or weaken the energies of the Parent Society, we are not surprised to learn that the receipts into the treasury of that Society have been greatly lessened within the last six months. The causes of this diminution are, doubtless, various. Two only are specified in the letter of Messrs. Birney and Stanton.

"First, the unprecedented pecuniary embarrassments of the country."

Unquestionably, the extraordinary pressure in the money market has tended, to some extent, to retard the progress of the anti-slavery cause, in common with other benevolent and religious enterprises. When the business of a nation becomes deranged, and private credit is impaired and public confidence shaken, it is to be expected that the efforts of Philanthropy will be more or less impeded, until the earthquake shock shall have passed away. But, confiding as we still do in the liberality and self-sacrificing spirit of a large portion of American abolitionists,—tried as they have been in former periods of national pecuniary distress, and not found wanting,—we cannot believe that the state of the money

market has had very much to do with the present embarrassments of the Parent Society. Three years ago, when there was a far greater panic in the land than now exists, and almost universal bankruptcy seemed to be the order of the day—when specie payments were generally suspended throughout the country, and men's hearts were failing them for fear—a larger amount was contributed to the treasury of the Parent Society than had been realized in any one preceding year, in the palmy reign of uninterrupted prosperity. The more abolitionists became restricted in their resources, the greater was their fellowship in suffering with the despoiled and imbruted slave population. In the "abundance of their poverty," the "riches of their liberality abounded." At the present time, many of them are giving substantial proofs that they are not afraid to "trust in the Lord, and do good," though the earth should be removed out of its place.

"2d. The restricting resolution passed by the Parent Society at its last annual meeting, and the action of the State Societies under it, by which the Committee have been virtually prohibited from making efforts for the collection of funds within the several States; while, at the same time, the State Societies, as such, have contributed nothing to the funds of the national society."

This last is regarded as the chief cause of their embarrassment by the Executive Committee. They therefore call for a repeal or modification of said restriction, so that they may send financial agents into this Commonwealth to collect funds in aid of the Parent Society; preferring, however, "to receive prompt and liberal aid from the treasury of the State Society."

If the arrangement made at the last annual meeting of the Parent Society, in relation to the State au aries, has so greatly reduced the income of the Society, it has rated in a manner not anticipated at that time. The plan of independent State action was proposed and adopted, in order to give greater efficiency to the whole anti-slavery movement. Its design was, to prevent collision in the collection of funds, to lessen and divide the responsibilities of the Executive Committee, and to increase mutual confidence and harmony among abolitionists. As it gave the laboring oar to each State auxiliary, it doubtless contemplated some reduction of the income of the Parent Society, but, certainly, not to an extent that would involve the latter Society in bankruptcy, or make its existence little better than nominal. In short, while it aimed to infuse more vitality among auxiliary societies, it also supposed that the parent association would continue in vigorous operation.

To prove that this plan was not selfish or exclusive in its inception, it will suffice to state, that when it was first adopted in 1838 by the Massachusetts and New York State Societies, each society agreed to pay into the treasury of the National Society ten thousand dollars during the current year—making an aggregate of twenty thousand dollars contributed by two auxiliaries only. This

pledge was redeemed. If, therefore, since the annual meeting in May last, not a single State Society, as such, has contributed a dollar directly in aid of the Parent Society, it is matter of grave inquiry, and calls for a faithful investigation into the causes ot this delinquency. It behooves each State Society to answer for itself: all that we deem it incumbent upon us to do is, to exonerate the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society from all blame in this matter, and to show that it is justified in declining to aid the Parent Society from its own treasury at this crisis, or to open a door for the admission of the financial agents of that society into this Commonwealth.

It does not seem to have occurred to the Executive Committee at New York, that, in addition to the two causes which they suppose have lessened the receipts into the national treasury, there is a third, still more important; and that is, a growing distrust in their clear-sightedness, sound judgment, rigid impartiality, and anti-sectarian spirit. For all that they have done (and they have done much) to advance the sacred cause of emancipation, since they assumed the arduous responsibilities of their station, the abolitionists of the United States have felt, and will ever feel, truly grateful: — still, the manner in which they have acted on various trying emergencies, to the great injury of our cause, has gradually tended to weaken that full and perfect confidence, which abolitionists once reposed in their ability to manage so great an enterprise. We are constrained to believe, that *they* are mainly accountable for the present empty state of the treasury of the Parent Society, rather than any derangement in the finances of the country, or any inefficiency on the part of State auxiliaries. Painful as it is to us to make this impeachment, we feel obliged to do so, in justice to the State Society which we represent, and to the common cause in which we are engaged. It is far better to receive the faithful rebukes of a friend, than the deceitful kisses of an enemy; and in friendship we speak on this occasion.

Standing as watchmen upon the walls of Liberty and Humanity, and surveying the whole field of anti-slavery operations, it is expected that the Executive Committee will be the first to discover when peril threatens our glorious enterprise, and in what guise it makes its appearance; and the first to sound the tocsin of alarm. If, in any part of the country, an attempt be made to lower the abolition standard, or to create division in our ranks, or to conciliate the implacable spirit of sectarianism, or to take the management of our cause out of the hands of the people, and transfer it to those of a titled body of men, they should be foremost in exposing the treason, and registering their testimony against it. Such attempts have been made, from time to time; but, in such instances, the Executive Committee have been found either sleeping at their post, or incapable of discerning any danger, or disinclined to speak out in trumpet-tones, until the battle has been fought and won by local societies. In those instances, moreover, their official organ, the

Emancipator, has been found remiss, when it should have sounded the key-note for every other anti-slavery periodical in the land.

We proceed to specify two of these instances, and to sustain our allegations.

In the history of the anti-slavery reform, the "Clerical Appeal" conspiracy marks an important crisis. In the summer of 1837, a bold attempt was made by five clergymen in Boston and its vicinity, (professed abolitionists,) to cast odium upon the whole anti-slavery movement, by bringing against its most active supporters, (without, however, calling them by name, and therefore stabbing in the dark,) almost every accusation which had ever been falsely urged by the enemies of the colored race — such as using "hasty, unsparing, and almost ferocious denunciation," making "wicked and false insinuations," scattering "fire-brands, arrows and death," "scourging, and lashing men up to the work," heaping "abuse upon ministers of the gospel, and other excellent Christians, who do not feel prepared to enter fully into the efforts of anti-slavery societies," "beating off those, whose hearts bleed for the oppressed, from active exertion in behalf of the slaves, by their unjustifiable measures." &c. Those clergymen who refused to read anti-slavery notices from their pulpits were justified in their time-serving conduct; and such as haughtily stood aloof from the anti-slavery cause, were complimented as "men who have a quick sense of propriety"!! Had all this been said and done by open foes, it would have excited no surprise, and have been scarcely worthy of notice; but, coming from five anti-slavery clergymen, one of whom had been an agent of the Parent Society, and another of whom was a member of our own Board, it caused no little amazement and agitation. It was a blow aimed at the integrity of the anti-slavery enterprise in general, and at the existence of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in particular. It came in such a shape as to threaten much evil; and loud were the exultations of the pro-slavery party over it. Great anxiety and distress of mind extensively prevailed among the watchful friends of emancipation in the several States, and especially throughout New-England. By strenuous and energetic action, the conspiracy was crushed in the bud. Multitudes of anti-slavery societies, as far west as Ohio, denounced it in emphatic terms; and, by dealing their blows thick and fast, they saved our precious cause from ruin. In such a perilous emergency, what was the course pursued by the Executive Committee at New York? They took no action whatever upon the subject, but left the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to conquer or perish alone; being, seemingly, indifferent as to the manner in which the struggle might terminate. Their silence was construed, by the clerical appellants and their supporters, as well as by the enemies of abolition, into an approval of this disorganizing, sectarian movement. Letters of expostulation were sent to leading members of the Committee, complaining of their ominous silence, and entreating them to be either cold or hot — to either

approve or condemn the sentiments of the Clerical Appeal. Answers were returned, that they were determined to take no part in the controversy; that they regarded it as purely local; and that, if they should take any action upon it, they would (most extraordinary impartiality!) censure both parties! Struggling for its very existence, at that eventful period, as was the Society whom we represent, it may be rationally supposed, that such conduct on the part of the Executive Committee was deemed by Massachusetts abolitionists as "the unkindest cut of all," and produced considerable alienation of feeling, and much distrust respecting the action of the future. As the clerical appellants were all of one denomination, and as at least three-fourths of the Executive Committee were members of the same sect, it was both feared and believed, by multitudes, that the solution of this unnatural conduct was found in sectarian sympathy. Additional irritation was produced among the tried friends of abolition in this State, by the employment, at that time, of the Rev. James T. Woodbury, of Acton, as an agent of the Parent Society, by the Executive Committee; an active participant in this disorganizing movement, who, by his agency, had every facility afforded him to sow the seeds of division in our ranks, and thus to annihilate the Massachusetts Society. Afflicted and surprised at such treatment, this Board sent an official protest to the Executive Committee against the agency of said Woodbury; and "asking as an act of justice to the Massachusetts Society, that his appoinment may be recalled as soon as practicable, and not renewed until he signify his readiness to co-operate with us, heartily, and in good faith." No reply was made to this Protest.

Not only did the Committee refuse to take any official notice of the schism existing in this Commonwealth, but the Emancipator also was dumb! Though it was deemed worthy the attention of anti-slavery societies in near and remote parts of the country; though it was a subject of animadversion in every other anti-slavery periodical; and though the eyes of the friends and foes of our cause, universally, were fastened with more or less intensity upon that memorable struggle; yet the official organ of the Parent Society had no opinion, and could find no voice, on that occasion; it was silent as the grave; and "silence gives consent," said the schismatics — and they privately claimed it to be on their side. It was not until the conspiracy was effectually quelled, and its opinion was of no special service, that the Emancipator could speak in condemnatory terms of this affair.

It cannot be denied, that, from that period, the confidence of a large portion of the abolitionists in this Commonwealth and other parts of the country, in the vigilance, courage and sagacity of the Executive Committee and their organ, has gradually lessened; while their interest in the several State organizations has proportionably increased. So that whatever has been lost to the Parent Society, has been more than made up to its auxiliaries. Hence no occasion of triumph is furnished to the enemies of of our righteous

cause, on the ground of the emptiness of our national treasury. Abolition is not "dying away," but obtaining new vigor and extending its conquests continually. Never was more money contributed in its support, never were more active or more successful efforts made to propagate it, than at the present time.

Notwithstanding this extraordinary conduct of the Executive Committee in 1837, the Massachusetts A. S. Society felt disposed to regard it with forbearance and charity, in the hope that no such cause of complaint would again be afforded by the Committee, and that perfect harmony might be restored throughout the anti-slavery ranks. Accordingly, immediately after the annual meeting of the National Society in 1838, the State Society pledged itself to pay into the treasury of the parent, the sum of ten thousand dollars during that year. Owing to various causes, (which, as they have been publicly specified on another occasion, it is needless to recapitulate in this connexion,) the quarterly instalments were not met so promptly as had been anticipated at the time of making the pledge. This unavoidable delay led to the most arbitrary and offensive proceedings on the part of the Executive Committee. Though made acquainted with all the facts in the case — though aware of the utter inability of the State Society instantly to liquidate the sum that was due — though assured that the Society would exert itself to the utmost to redeem its entire pledge within the time specified, and that, if the co-operation of one or two of the financial agents of the Parent Society could be secured, there was no occasion to doubt that this could be done — the Executive Committee peremptorily demanded the instant payment of the money due, declaring that, in case the demand was not complied with, they should regard the contract as null and void, and at once send their agents into Massachusetts to obtain funds, without any regard to the remonstrances of the State Society or its Board of Managers. *They did so* — and the consequence was, a most painful collision between the parties. The conduct of the Executive Committee was beheld with surprise and grief by the friends of emancipation out of the Commonwealth, and served greatly to increase the distrust of the abolitionists of this State towards the Committee. Still, the State Society, though thus unjustly treated, and its contract hastily nullified, determined soon after its quarterly meeting in March, (through its Board,) that the pledge should be redeemed within the period agreed, if unprecedented labor could accomplish it. At that meeting, a delegation appeared from New York, in behalf of the Executive Committee. They witnessed in the meeting, the greatest anxiety of mind to see the pledge promptly paid. It was only necessary for them to agree to co-operate in its collection, and joy and tranquillity would have pervaded the Commonwealth: not a doubt could remain that the money would be immediately raised: otherwise, it seemed almost certain, that a considerable amount would remain uncollected. The olive-branch which was held out to them they positively rejected, and proclaimed

their entire want of confidence in any new promises of the State Society. That the pledge was promptly and seasonably redeemed under such adverse circumstances, is matter of surprise, and must ever redound to the magnanimity and forbearance of Massachusetts abolitionists.

Prior to this event, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Parent Society, (Mr. Stanton,) had been laboring in this State, seemingly in good faith towards the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Just before the annual meeting in January, however, it was discovered that the same malignant spirit of sectarianism which concocted the Clerical Appeal, for the purpose of dividing the abolition ranks, was busy in a new guise in fomenting jealousies and divisions among us. In order to carry its point, and hoping thus to cut off or expel certain obnoxious individuals, whose religious scruples would not allow them to wield the elective franchise, it attempted to enforce the dogma, as an anti-slavery test, that every abolitionist is religiously bound to vote at the polls. This dogma Mr. Stanton was the first publicly to broach; and, countenanced by such a leader, the faction in this State at once raised the cry of extermination against the Massachusetts Society, because it would not endorse a doctrine which was obviously at war with the spirit of the anti-slavery organization, and would lead to the destruction of the old broad platform of our common humanity. A new paper, called the Abolitionist, was started in Boston, in opposition to the Liberator, and edited (it is understood) for a time, by Mr. Stanton, who spared no pains to make discord and disunion in the Commonwealth, among those who had hitherto stood shoulder to shoulder in the conflict with the demon of slavery. The mischief that he did was incalculable. At the quarterly meeting in March, Mr. Lewis Tappan, a member of the New-York Executive Committee publicly counselled the division in our ranks, which has since taken place. Since that time, Mr. Elizur Wright, Jr. another member of that Committee, has become the editor of the Abolitionist, and is waging unceasing warfare against the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, charging it with having given up "the staff of accomplishment," and abandoned principles and measures which are fundamental to the overthrow of slavery.

In view of developments like these, it should have excited no surprise, if the abolitionists of Massachusetts had refused to retain confidence any longer in the impartial and catholic spirit of the Executive Committee. It was too apparent that that Committee had no real fellowship with the Massachusetts Society, and was willing to see a new and proscriptive organization established upon its ruins. But even this unnatural treatment, up to the time of the annual meeting of the Parent Society in May last, was received in a magnanimous spirit by the State Society: and a yearning desire was felt by it to forgive and forget all that had passed, if, peradventure, for the future, there might be harmony of action. At that meeting, the committee on finance reported the sum of $32,500 as

the amount which the abolitionists of the country should raise the current year for the use of the Executive Committee, and appropriated $5000 as the sum to be collected by Massachusetts. Alvan Stuart and others argued in favor of the sum of $15,000, as being amply sufficient; but no one spoke in favor of a larger amount than the sum reported by the financial Committee. Their report was laid upon the table, and nothing definite was agreed upon by the delegates.

To show their readiness to sustain the operations of the Parent Society to the amount apportioned to this State in New-York, if all just cause of complaint against the Executive Committe could be removed, the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Society, at a special meeting on the 13th of May, on motion of Ellis Gray Loring,

"Voted, That this Board will use its best endeavors to pay into the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a sum *not less* than $5,000, during the ensuing year; with the understanding, that all monies paid into said treasury by inhabitants of this State, during the year, shall be credited toward the redemption of this pledge."

This vote was immediately transmitted to New York, accompanied by a letter explaining why a larger sum was not named, (in consequence of the pecuniary liabilities of the Society, &c.) and adding—"It is taken for granted, that no agents of the Parent Society will be commissioned to labor in this State by the Executive Committee without the concurrence of this Board."

Before a reply to this proposition was received, a letter was sent to this Board, by H. B. Stanton, in behalf of the Ex. Committee, stating that they had two agents then laboring in this State, (Messrs. St. Clair and Wise,) and wishing to know whether the State Society would consent to their continuing their labors in Massachusetts. On this point, the Executive Committee could not have entertained a doubt as to our views and feelings; for the two agents alluded to were notoriously hostile to the State Society, and actively engaged in seeking its overthrow, and had been induced to resign their agencies in the same on account of their opposition to it. Such a letter, under such circumstances, was a mockery in fact, if not in intention. On being read to the Board, the following resolution was adopted, and forthwith transmitted to New York.

"Whereas, the Board have already made arrangements to employ agents throughout the Commonwealth; and as, in the present state of the cause, it is desirable, for the sake of harmony and the utmost efficiency of action, that these arrangements should not be interrupted by the presence and efforts of any agents of the Parent Society, *who are unwilling to co-operate with the State Society;* therefore,

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to inform the Executive Committee, that it is the wish of this Board, that the agents of the Parent Society, now employed in this State, (Messrs. St. Clair and Wise,) be withdrawn from the Commonwealth."

These agents were not withdrawn until after the organization of the Massachusetts Abolition Society in June, when it was probably known that they would be employed by that Society to sow the seeds of division in our midst. Comment is here needless.

The prompt and liberal offer of the State Anti-Slavery Society was rejected by the Executive Committee, by the adoption and transmission to this Board of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Committee will gratefully receive any sums that may be given to our treasury by a State Society, or any other auxiliaries, as well as by individuals; and that all moneys be acknowledged by States as heretofore; but that *we do not think it expedient to make any arrangement*, by which donations made directly to our treasury shall be credited to another Society, except at the will of the donors."

At this time, the plot which had been for some months in embryo to crush the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, was fully developed in the formation of the Massachsetts Abolition Society, in a private meeting. The plea for this new organization was, that the old society had widely departed from the true anti-slavery standard, and become recreant to its principles and professions; and, hence, was a mighty obstacle in the way of the cause of bleeding humanity! It was the duty of the Executive Committee of the Parent Society to take official notice of these charges; if true, to bear their testimony against such a dereliction from the path of rectitude—if slanderous, to rebuke those who were giving them currency under an abolition garb. Two State auxiliaries in one Commonwealth, openly arrayed against each other, they could not properly recognize; one or the other deserved to be frowned upon as schismatical. But they chose to give countenance to the division, first, by their silence in view of its existence; and, secondly, by allowing the Emancipator to sustain the disorganizing course of the new society. In vain have the great body of abolitionists in this State officially condemned that society as schismatical; in vain has the New England Anti-Slavery Convention lifted up its voice against it; in vain have numerous county and town societies pronounced it to be bad in its spirit, and treacherous in its origin; the Emancipator has not deigned to take any notice of these expressions of sentiment, but has left its readers to infer that the old society finds "none so poor as to do it reverence!" Much that would serve to aid the Massachusetts Abolition Society, or to disparage the old pioneer society, the Emancipator has seemed willing to publish in its columns.

It is under such circumstances, that the Executive Committee make their appeal to this Board to save the Parent Society from bankruptcy! Having aided in getting up a Society in this Commonwealth, the grand object of which is to destroy the old organization, they now appeal to us as those, "who alone have direct access to the abolitionists of this State," to afford them pecuniary aid! That aid, if we had the disposition, it is not in our power to give. Our treasury is exhausted in efforts to preserve the integrity of our cause, and the State Society from extinction. All this the Executive Committee might have foreseen. How they could expect to fan the flames of division in this State, and yet to reap a pecuniary harvest, is to us inexplicable. If we should allow their

financial agents to come into Massachusetts at this crisis, we fear, from past experience, it would be to the injury of the society and the cause we represent, and would throw our own arrangements into confusion. We cannot consent to this, much as we regret the embarrassment in which they now find themselves. So long as two hostile societies exist in this or any other State, the Committee must not expect much aid from either. Already this division has cost the anti-slavery cause not less than $10,000, which otherwise might have been at the disposal of the Parent Society.

If the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society were at present in funds, this Board would still deem it a matter of grave inquiry, how far it would be expedient or proper to assist the Parent Society, so long as there is just ground to apprehend, that the very assistance that might thus be given would be used by the Executive Committee to the injury of the State Society. We feel constrained to say, that we regard the course pursued by that Committee, in several particulars, as not in accordance with the spirit or genius of universal emancipation. Whether it be an error of judgment simply, or originate in sectarian feelings or false views of duty, the injury to the cause of human freedom is the same. We regret the necessity which calls for this declaration of our sentiments, and earnestly hope that we shall find no occasion for reproof or complaint in the future course of the Executive Committee toward the Society which we have the honor to represent. In that case, we will guarantee to them the hearty, united and liberal co-operation and friendship of the abolitionists of Massachusetts.

Submitting this statement in vindication of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society from all blame in regard to the present pecuniary embarrassments of the Parent Society, we conclude by the adoption of the following preamble and resolves:

Whereas, it has been officially communicated to this Board, that the American Anti-Slavery Society is at present deeply involved in pecuniary embarrassments;

And whereas, "prompt and liberal aid" has been solicited of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; or, in case that cannot be given, leave has been asked by the Executive Committee at New York to send their financial agents into this State to collect moneys;

And whereas, the State Society is now struggling, at great expense, to preserve the integrity of the anti-slavery cause from the assaults of a hostile association, which has virtually received the sanction of said Executive Committee;

And whereas, the official organ of the Parent Society has done much to cripple the resources of this Society, by its approval of the new organization; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society must decline granting the desired aid to the Parent Society.

Resolved, That justice to the Society which we represent, and to the cause we espouse, forbids our compliance with their request, that the financial agents of the Parent Society may come into this State, at the present time.

By order of the Board,

FRANCIS JACKSON, *President.*

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, *Cor. Sec.*

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

John Kenrick, Newton, (dec.)
Prince Farmer, Salem
John Remond, "
Charles Stuart, England
George Thompson, "
Edward S. Abdy, "
Samuel E. Sewall, Boston
Daniel Gregg, "
Charles C. Barry, "
Ellis Gray Loring, "
James C. Odiorne, "
Isaac Knapp, "
William H. Hayward, "
Increase Gilbert, "
Rev. E. M. P. Wells, "
Benjamin C. Bacon, "
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Cambridge
Rev. Henry Jones, Cabot, Vt.
Rev. D. T. Kimball, Ipswich
Dr. I. Kittredge, Beverly
Dr. C. T. Hildreth, Boston
Silas Osborn
William Oakes, Ipswich
Ebenezer Dole, Hallowell, Me.
John Taylor, Bath, "
Edward Southwick, Danvers
Joseph Tillson, Boston
Phineas Wheeler
Mrs. George Thompson, England
Mrs. Calvin Phileo
Mrs. Amos A. Phelps, Boston, (dec.)
Mrs. Increase Gilbert, "
Mrs. S. H. Winslow, Portland, Me. (dec.)
Mrs. C. Winslow, "
Mrs. J. C. Smith, Boston
Miss Susan Paul, "
William Rotch, Jr. New Bedford
Andrew Robeson, "
Dr. Charles Follen, Boston, (dec.)
Rev. George B. Cheever, Salem
Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, Worcester
Joseph Sewall, Esq. Boston
Francis Jackson, Esq. "
Rev. Henry C. Wright, "
John Sullivan, "
Perez Gill, "
D. Chute, "
John S. Kimball, "
Marcus Whiting, "
Timothy Gilbert, "
Rev. Baron Stow, "
George Cogswell, M. D. West Bradford
Rev. Joseph H. Towne, Boston
Samuel B. Russell, Marblehead
Nathan Heaton, Franklin
Mrs. Nathan Heaton, Franklin
Wendell Phillips, Boston
Rev. Abijah Cross, West Bradford
Rev. Luther Wright, Woburn
Sarah M. Grimke, Philadelphia
Rev. Abel G. Duncan, Hanover
Mrs. Abel G. Duncan, "
David Gregg, Acton
Roswell Goss, Boston
Rev. J. V. Himes, Boston
Joseph Southwick, "
Amasa Walker, "
John C. Smith, "
Edmund Jackson, "
William Carleton, "
George B. Emerson, "
I. S. Withington, "
Henry Chapman, "
Maria W. Chapman, "
Samuel Philbrick, Brookline
Isaac Winslow, Danvers
W. Farnsworth, Roxbury
Rev. A. Jackson, Kingston
E. L. Capron, Uxbridge
Moses Brown, Providence, R. I. (dec.)
Rev. G. B. Perry, Bradford
Rev. E. Seagrave, Attleborough
Rev. Jothnm Horton, Worcester
Rev. Philemon R. Russell, Lynn
Richard Clapp, Dorchester
Rev. J. W. Cross, Boxborough
A. F. Boston
Angelina E. Grimke, Philadelphia
Eliza Watson, Boston
Daniel Henshaw, Lynn
Thomas H. Atwill, Lynn
John Rogers, Boston
Abraham Bowen, Fall River
Harvey Chase, "
Jacob Noyes, Boston
Lydia B. Capron, Uxbridge
Gilbert E. Capron, "
Anne Bassett, "
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S. H. Peckham, Plaistow
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Drury Fairbanks, Boston
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Calvin Temple, Reading
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Eliza J. Kenney, Salem
Clarissa C. Lawrence, do.
Susan G. Roundey, do.
Robert Bartlett, Cambridge
Joseph Ricketson, New Bedford
Israel Perkins, Lynn

Dea. Jonathan Newcomb, Braintree
Daniel Chute, Reading
Abby Kelly, Lynn
Deborah Henshaw, Lynn
Aroline A. Chase, "
Mrs. Susan P. Parkman, Dover, N. H.
Miss Mary Leavitt, Greenfield
James Morrill, Boston
Marena A. Pond, Franklin
Joshua P. Blanchard, Boston
L. Woodbury, Manchester
Anne Warren Weston, Weymouth
Mrs. Irene Fisher, Franklin
Rev. Daniel Thomas, Abington
Mary Ward, Ashburnham
Hannah Hunstable, Holliston
Stephen Barker, Methuen
Mrs. Stephen Barker, "
Charles D. Merriam, Boston
Eliza F. Merriam, "
Mrs. Jane Hervey, Newburyport
Rev. D. C. Emerson, Northboro'
Rev. W. H. Dalrymple, "
Mrs. E. Thompson, Westboro'
Clarissa Whipple, Charlton
Joseph Griggs, West Millbury
Elijah Holman, "
Mrs. Clarissa Marsh, Holliston
Chauncy L. Clark, Northampton
Michael R. Brown, Boston
A. M. Emmons, Franklin
John W. Browne
Rev. B. Whitmore, Plymouth
E. Morton, "
Harriet Martineau, England
Lydia Maria Child, Northampton
Anna Purinton, Lynn,
Rev. Thomas F. Alexander, Lynn, (dec.)
Edwin Thompson, "
Benajah Purinton, "
Thomas W. Durant, Roxbury
Rev. John Parkman, Dover, N. H.
Henry G. Chapman, Boston
Caroline Weston, Roxbury
Dr. H. I. Bowditch, Boston
Hon. Seth Sprague, Duxbury
Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden, Fall River
John C. Gore, Brookline
Hon. George T. Davis, Greenfield
Rev. H. N. Loring, Plymouth
George Bradburn, Nantucket
T. D. Southworth, Franklin
Deborah Weston, New Bedford
Isaac D. White, Roxbury
James Cunnings Fuller, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Stephen S. Foster, Canterbury, N. H.
John Smith, Andover
Rev. Philo C. Pettibone, Mercer co., Pa.
Alexander Wilson, Boston
Rev. B. Knight, East Haverhill
William B. Dodge, Salem
Daniel Brewer, Taunton
Ann Greene Chapman, Boston, (dec.)
Lucy Earle, Leicester
Mrs. John Parkman, Boston
Moses Sawin, Southboro'
Mary B. Earle, Worcester
Edward Earle, "
William Jenkins, Andover
Mary S. P. Temple, Reading
Nathaniel Barney, Nantucket

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Arthur Tappan, New York
William Rawle, Philadelphia, (dec.)
Rev. S. J. May, Scituate, Mass.
Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, New Haven, Ct.
Rev. George Bourne, New York
Hon. S. Crafts, Craftsbury, Vt.
Hon. A. Clark, Danville, Vt.
Rev. W. A. Chapin, Craftsbury, Vt.
H. Merrill, Esq. Peacham, Vt.
Moses Brown, Providence, R. I. (dec.)
Rev. O. S. Murray, Orwell, Vt.
J. Ridgway, Staffordshire, England
William Ridgway, England
Josiah Wedgwood, do.
Capt. C. Stoart, do.
Joseph Phillips, do.
William Wilberforce, do. (dec.)
Thomas Clarkson, do.
Henry Newman, do. (dec.)
William Crawford, do.
Edward S. Abdy, do.
George Thompson, do.
David Lee Child, Esq. Boston
Rev. Amos A. Phelps, do.

Dr. **Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in account Current with Henry G. Chapman, Treasurer.** Cr.

				1839			
	To payments from Jan. 18, 1839, to 18 Jan. 1840			Jan. 18.	By balance of old account	165	84
	To paid Agents' Salaries and travelling expenses	4633	38		By Managers Massachusetts Anti-Slavery "Fair"	1510	34
	" for Printing and Publications	510	75		By do. Middlesex County do. do.	268	00
	" for use of Halls	185	00		By do. Upton Ladies' do. do.	40	00
	" Advertising	5	63		By do. Salem do. do.	50	00
April 30.	" Miscellaneous Expenses	343	74		By do. New Bedford Female Union do.	122	00
	" Am. A. S. Soc. balance due on State Pledge of $10,000 made May, 1838	3928	95		By bequest of William Williams, a man of Color	286	57
1840.	" on account of "Depository"	1250	00		By donations from 18 January, 1839, to 18 January, 1840	8440	70
Jan. 18.	To balance to credit new account	26	00				
		$10883	45			$10883	45

E. E.

Boston, January 18, 1840.

HENRY G. CHAPMAN, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, Jan. 18, 1840.—I have examined the above account, and find the same properly cast and duly vouched, and that there remains a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of twenty-six dollars due to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. SAMUEL E. SEWALL, *Auditor.*

ACCOUNT OF MONEY

RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

DURING THE YEAR 1839.

Edmund Jackson, of Boston, $100 00
Abington A. S. Society, on account Plymouth County pledge, by S. Reed, 50 00
Kingston A. S. Society, on account Plymouth County pledge, by G. Russell, 11 61
Wrentham A. S. Society, by Abner Belcher, 5 00
Wrentham Female A. S. S. by do. 10 00
Boston City A. S. S. by Edmund Quincy, Tr. 1 00
Experience Billings, Foxboro', 1 00
W. Lewis, 1, J. Levi, 1, J. B. Cutler, 1, C. Pitts, 1, W. C. Nell, 1, C. P. Bosson 1, D. Keith 1, Boston, membership. 7 00

Receipts at the Annual Meeting.

Misses Harlow, of Plymouth, 2 00
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, N. York, 1 00
D. Goodale 3, H. Moulton 1, S. Weeks 1, B. Smith 50 cents, J. Williams 50 cents, W. Newton 25 cents, D. Shelton 25 cents, of Marlboro'. 9 50
Fall River A. S. Society, by hands of Hon. N. B. Borden, Washington, D C. 11 00
W. F. Channing membership, 1 00
J. Dickinson 1, A. Newhall 1, W. L. Garrison 1, H. Chapman 1, S. M. Coburn 1, T. Davis 1, G. L Clarke 1, H. Moulton 1, J. H. Martin 1, C. Robinson 1, E. L. Capron 1, J. Cleverly 2, J. H. Gove 1, G. Smith 1, J. Hutchinson 1, D. Gregg 1, H. Thompson 1, P. Graham 16 cts. C. K. Hood 1, J. N. Buffum 1, S. H. Fawcett 1, T. Carpenter 1, Mrs. E. G. Loring 1, John Rogers 1, E. Richards 1, E. H. Richards 1, A. N. Hunt 1, A. Stanwood 1, L. Sawyer 1, J. Rush 1, T. Wooldredge 1, M. Weston 1, N. P. Ford 1, W. Ashby 1, R. Goss 1, J. T. Hilton 1, Mrs. Kingsbury 1, J. Buffum 1, T. Haskell 1, E. A. Haskell 1, D. Butler 1, L. Richards 1, P. N. Pratt 1, L. Sewell, Sandy Bay, 1, J. Putnam 1, C. Weston 1, S. Shove 1, J. Russ 1, O. F. Batchelder 1, J. Bartlett 1, J. Bailey 1, J. Southwick 1, C. L. Emerson 1, R. Clapp 1, R. Howe 1, H. Coleman 1, W. Rice 1, E. Baker 1, M. S. Breed 1, J. Coolidge, jr. 1, J. Perry 1, L. Woodbury 1, O. S. Bryant 1, J. B. Peirce 1, C. Nye 1, G. Rogers 1, E. F. McElroy 1, A friend 25 cts., S. Stephens 1, A. Morton 1, J. Weston 1, W. Phillips 1, W. P. Peakes 1, J. Whittemore 1, P. Paul 1, T. W. Pratt 1, E. Hoag 1, S. Woodward, jr. 1, U Rice 1, E. P. Little 1, O. Scott 1, G. W. Kean 1, G. W. F. Mellen 3, C. K. Whipple 1, M. Sawyer 1, R. Sawyer 1, J. Morrill 1, R. F. Walcott 1, D. F. Paul 1, Jairus Lincoln 1, Ebenezer Worcester 1, Edmund Quincy 1, J. V. Himes 1, Abby M. Winslow 1, Charles Grant 1, George Bradburn 1, Lon Richardson 1, Caroline Adams 1, Henry Lunt, jr. 1, Benjamin Spaulding 1, Edward Walcott 1, Henrietta Sargent 1, Catharine Sargent 1, Aroline A. Chase 1, Jon P. Montgomery 1, Adam Oswell 1, Charles Simmons 1, Samuel Philbrick 1, Lydia Dean 1, Daniel Cross 2, —— Fowler 2, I. P. Williston 2, P. R. Russell 1, I. M. Earle 1, F. Clapp 1, S. Hills 2, H. B. Longe 1, R. Newcomb 50 cts., L. W. Reed 1, G. W. Leeds 1, James Ford, jr. 1, Samuel Reed 1, Walter C. Durfee 1, Benjamin Hall 1, Stephen Bradford 1, David A. Brown 1, John S. Brown 1, C. P. Drew 1, William S Ide 1, Thomas Cole 1, Charles Hale 1, Elbridge Sprague 1, Avery Cole 1, Benjamin Frost 1. Calvin Shaw 1, Joseph W Cross 1, Moses Emery 1, William S. Bennett 1, T. W. Durant 1, Dexter Dickinson 1, John A. Innes 1, David McClure 1, Nathaniel Harlow 1.

Johnson Davie 1, Lemuel Stephens 1, George Adams 1, Hannah S. Adams 1, Samuel J. May 1, Found on the floor 3, William Ashby, Salem, 1, Mrs. French 1, Isaac Stevens 1, Mrs. H. C. Fifield 1, M. T. Congdon 1, Anna M. Bailey 1, Mrs. C. Coffin 1, A friend 1, Daniel Mitchell 1, Dr. A. Farnsworth 1, Dwight F. Eager 1, Royal Southwick 1, Elias Forbes 1, A. E. Newell 1, John W. Browne 1, J. E. Fuller 1, W. Allen 1, George W. Benson 1, Rev. Timo. Merritt 1, H. A. Newhall 1, Francis Jackson 1, William P. Ripley 1, George Russell 1, Edwin Morton 1, G. H. Durfee 5, William Bassett 1, Mary B. Bassett 1, Rev. Mr. Thayer 1, N. H. Whiting 1, Oliver Johnson 1, Dr. Appleton Howe 1, William Adams 1, Dr. Charles Follen 1, I. M. Nelson 1, W. S. Crane 1, Stillman Lothrop 1, George O. Harmon 1, Hon. Seth Sprague 1, A (Sandwich) friend 1, John Levi 1, Rebecca Pool 35 cents, S. S. Cowles 1, Nathan Johnson 2, Isaac Winslow 1, George Wetherell 1, 112 37

Holliston Female Association 2 qrs. by Nancy L. Fitts, 10 00

New Worcester Assoc. by P. Holbrook, Tr. 10 75

Nantucket A. S. soc. by A. A. Phelps, 75 00

Scituate, A. S. soc. by S. J. May, 10 00

Fairhaven A. S. soc. by E. G. Blake, 10 60

Reading A. S. soc. by Wendell Phillips, 6 19

Friends in Reading, qr. sub. by Calvin Temple, 23 36

John C. Gore, 10 00

Col. in Leominster by Orange Scott.

David Houghton 5, E. Puffer, jr. 2, Silas Bruce 2, G. W. Wakefield 1, B. Gibson 2, L. L. Walker 1, G. W. Smith 1, Isaac Smith 1, James Burditt 1, C. Merriam 1, John Stratton 1, Albert Stratton 1, G. S. Burrage 1, Susan W. Wise 2, Enoch Adams 1, Josiah Burrage 1, Several friends 3 50 cents. 27 50

Quarterly sub. in Leicester by W. B. Earle.

Austin Flint, 3 qrs. 3, Lucy Earle, do. 3, Eliza Earle, do. 3, M. W. Maynard, 2 qrs. 50 cents, Henry A. Dewey, do. 2, William P. White, do. 1, Baylies Upham, do. 2, Jacob Holmes, do. 2, Samuel Hurd, 1 qr. 50 c. Cheney Hatch, do. 2 50 c. Alpheus Smith, 2 qrs. 50 c. 19 50

Collection at Acton, by Silas Hosmer, by hands of H. B. Stanton, 33 47

J. P. Oliver, of Lynn, 1 00

Collections by Charles Simmons of Attleboro'.

Stephen Smith 1, Nancy Read 50 cts. Mr. Bigelow of Pawtucket 50 cts. Samuel Kent, do. 50 cts. other donors 50 cts. 3 00

Dr. P. Savery of Attleboro' 3, other donors 2. 5 00

Leicester Academy by E. Prescott, 4 50

New Bedford Female A. S. S. by M. T. Congdon, 20 00

Evangelical Society at Sherburne, by Rev. E. Dowse, 15 16

Thomas Paul of Dartmouth College, 1 00

George T. Davis of Greenfield, on ac. qr. sub. 10 00

Female A. S. S. in East and West Bridgewater, on ac. pledge of Plymouth County A. S. S. 5 37

Postage of N. Southard, 10

West Brookfield cent-a-week soc. Harriet Howland by T. M. Fiske, 10 00

Collection at Upton by E. Thompson 4, 81, At Grafton, 2 35, 7 16

Bucklin Fitts of Holliston for books, 2 00

Leonard Fales of Shrewsbury, pledge at Worcester Con. by George Foster, 5 00

Friends in North Hanover by D. Wise 2 70 cts. John Collamore, 1, Hanover A. S. S. 2, Marshfield, 12 27 cts. 17 97

Mrs. Sarah Carter, Northampton, 1 00

A Friend, do. 1 00

Plymouth County A. S. soc. by Wendell Phillips, 46 00

Juvenile A. S. soc. Plymouth, by do. to constitute Rev. H. N. Loring L. M. 15 00

Duxbury A. S. soc. by do. 22 16

Ashburnham A. S. soc. John Coun, Tr. 20 75

Female do. A. S. soc. Mary Caldwell, Tr. 15 14

Carlisle, by G. W. Stacy,—Ruth Spaulding 1, Mrs. Fletcher 1, Mrs. F. W. Stone 1, Amanda Spaulding 50 cts. Anna Green 25 cts. J. D. Robbins 25 cts. 4 00

Groton A. S. soc. by A. Farnsworth, 86 58

Abington Female A. S. soc. by E. L. Dyer, Tr. 13 00

Ellis Gray Loring, towards state pledge, 100 00

A friend, 5 00

South Reading A. S. soc. by N.

Southard 19 76, Wnlpole A. S. soc. 31, Natick A. S. soc. 28 18, Sudbury A. S. soc. 10. 88 94

Grafton A. S. soc. by Charles L. Hayward, Tr. 7 37

Greenfield A. S. soc. by S. Maxwell, Tr. 32 50

Abington A. S. soc. by N. H. Whiting. 15 69

Marshfield A. S. soc. by do. 36 08

Eliza D. Babcock—a child 9 years old, by W. L. Garrison, 1 20

Cent-a-week soc. in Hebronville, by C. Simmons, 1 00

Nantucket A. S. soc. by George Bradburn, 40 00

Assoc. of children in Mansfield and Foxboro', by E. Billings, 1 00

Col. in Dorchester by J. Jones.

Aaron Nixon, quar. sub. 2 50 cts, Stephen Tolman 50 cents, Collection by Thomas M. Vinson, 5, Caleb Hill 2, Mrs. William Hammond 50 cents, Mrs. William A. Gilbert 50 cents, Jesse Lyon 50 cents, Mehitable F. Lyon 25 cents, William Tucker 25 cents, Michael Hum 1, Josiah V. Marshall 1, Joseph Wiswall 2, Loring W. Read, quar. collections, 10, Orin Hildreth and wife 6. 32 00

Col. in Roxbury by John Jones.

William J. Reynolds 3, A friend of Mass. A. S. soc. 5, Franklin White 3, Josiah Clarke 6, Thomas W. Haskins 3, —— Safford 1, Charles S. Ellis 1. 22 00

Col. by A. A. Phelps from Sep. 5, to Dec. 1.

Asa Day, pledge, 2, Collections at Grafton, by George Russell 7 62, Roxbury Ladies' soc. quar. sub. 10 50 cts., Friend in Wrentham 5, Joshua Perry of Hanson 5, Duxbury A. S. soc. 7 50 cents, Collection at Concord, 30th Oct. 16 34, Dedham A. S. soc. 15, Foxboro' A. S. soc. 18 62 cts., Wrentham A. S. soc. 16, friends of the slave in Berlin 10, A. Melendy, Amherst, N. H. 1, Catherine I. Smith, Waltham, 2, Peter E. Sanborn, 5. 121 58

Collections by Edwin Thompson, 112 23

Holliston A. S. soc. T. Daniels, Tr. 25 00

Collection at quar. meeting 26th March, 154 37

Francis Jackson, quar. sub. 50 00

From ladies in Dorchester to constitute George Bradburn of Nantucket life member, 15 00

Shrewsbury A. S. soc. by H. B. Stanton, 100 00

Collections in Franklin, by N. Southard, and to constitute T. D. Southworth of Franklin, life member, 47 52

Collections in West Medway by N. Southard, 74 38

Collections in Taunton by Wendell Phillips and J. A. Collins.—Caleb Bryant 2 50 cts., Abner Pitts 50 cts., James Woodward 1, Henry Washburn 1, Henry Sprout 5, William A. Read 1, L. L. Hodges 1, John Slade 2, John Read 1, Emery Forest 1, E. Wilcox 25 cents, Jonathan Hodges 3, R. Bullard 2, J. R. Hixon 2, P. W. Deane 50 cts., Seth Burt 1, O. Allen 2, Lucinda Wilmarth 1, Daniel Brewer, of Taunton, life member, 15, E. Bird 1, Jerusha Bird 1, L. M. Perkins 75 cts., S. Woodward 3, A. Townsend 1, Charles Babbit 1, S. M. Titcomb 1, Miss Read 1. 52 50

Boylston A. S. Society by Waldo Winter, Treasurer 11 85

Barnstable A. S. Society by Warren Hallet, Treasurer, 32 00

Franklin County A. S. Society by G. T. Davis, viz: Rev. John Parkman, of Greenfield, 5 00

Rev. Dr. Packard, by T. Packard, Jr. 1 00

Ladies of Shelburne, by do 7 00

Joseph Stevens, Esq. of Warwick, 1 00

Rev. Dr. Willard, of Deerfield, 3 00

Quarterly sub. in Leicester, by Wm. B. Earle, 13 00

William Ashby, of Salem, towards State pledge, 5

Sandwich A. S. Society, by Thos. P. Ryder, 10 00

Ashburnham F. A. S. society, M. Caldwell, Treasurer, 9 11

A widow's mite, 2 00

Collections in Weymouth, after lecture of Wendell Phillips, by John Jones.—E. Tirrill, 50 cts. 3 friends 65 cts.; A friend, 25 cts.; N. Ford, 25 cts.; J Humphrey, 2nd, 1; Wm. Lovell, 35 cts. James Holbrook, 25 cts. E. W. Dean, 50 cts. A friend 25 cts. J. C, Lewis, 25 cts. A friend, 25 cts. Nathan Bates, 2, Abram Bates, 25 cts. Josiah Pratt, 12 cts. Sophia Pratt, 25 cts. Edson Raymond, 25 cts. Nabby Tirrill, 50 cts, Samuel Torrey, 25 cts. John Dyer, Jr. 1. S. Burrill, 50 cts. S.V. White, 25 cts. Minot Harrington, 1. Another member of the family, 38 cts. D. Dyer, 25 cts. Stephen French, 1. Charles Bates, 25 cts. Jas. Whittemore, 2. Samuel

Curtis, 1. Bela Pratt, 50 cts. Orrin Holbrook, 50 cts. Samuel French, 1. Elizabeth Dyer, 1. Asa Dyer. 50 cts. Stranger, 50 cts, E. Kibbey 1, Mrs. H. Whitton 50 cts. Abigail Washburn 12 cts, Mary Bates 25 cts: Francis H. Cowing 1, E. Peirce 50 cts; Sarah Salisbury 25 cts, Jotham Salisbury 25 cts. Wm. Rice 50 cts, Joseph Bates 27 cts. Mrs. Bicknell 25 cts.—Total from Weymouth, 24 89

Collections in Roxbury, by John Jones.—J. G. Tilton 50 cents, Charles Grant, 5, Isaac D. White for life member 15, Dea. Kendall Brooks 3, Roxbury Ladies quarterly subscription 18, Total from Roxbury, 41 50

Collections in Dorchester by J. Jones,—Wm. Tolman 1, Deac. Joseph Clapp being money confided to his care by collectors of qnar. subs. 15, Abigail Pico 75 cts. Elizabeth Bird 75 cts. CalebPillsbury 1,50, Asa Robinson 50 cts.—Total, 19 50

Collections in Braintree by John Jones,—B. V. French 5, Capt. Isaac Dyer 2, J. Hollis, 3d, 1, Edward Potter 1, Simeon Thayer 50 cents, Dea. N. Thayer 50 cts. Joseph Hollis 25 cts. Alvin Morrison 1, L. Richards 2, Truman Richardson 50 cts., Deacon Jonathan Newcomb for life membership 15, Thos. Reed Jr. 50 cents, Joseph Richards 2, Total from Braintree, 31 25

Collections in Randoph by J. Jones, Rev. J. Lord 1, Thad's French 1, Jedediah French 50 cts. Varanus Wales 50 cts. Wm. W. Linfield 1, Allen Merrit 1, Capt. Jonathan White 1, Orramel White 50 cts. Wm. Thayer 1. Moses French 50 cts. Dea. Elisha Holbrook 1, Rev. Dennis Powers 1, Sim. Faxon 50 cents, F. D. Holbrook 50 cts. Lewis Alden 25 cts. Luther French 50 cents, David White 50 cents, C. White 50 cts. Sami. Whitcomb 50 cts. Samuel Baker 25 cents; Asa Porter 50 cents; Jeremiah Belcher 50 cents; Seth Belcher 50 cents; Joseph Whitcomb 25 cents—Total, 15 25

Collections in Weymouth by J. Jones,—Gen. Appleton Howe 1; Jacob Loud 1.50; Eliza T. Loud 50 cents; Lucy Pratt 50 cents; Rebecca Ripley 25 cents; Reed Blanchard, 1,50; Israel Fearing 75 cents; John Vinson 1,50; Thos. Blanchard 75 cents Mrs. Sarah Bates 50 cents; Josiah Torrey 25 cents; Mrs. Dorothy Holbrook 25 cents; Cyrus Holbrook 50 cents; John Dyer 50 cents; Ezra Pratt 50 cents; J. C. Lewis 50 cents; Susan C. Lewis 25 cents; Hannah Pratt 50 cents; Lydia Pratt 50 cents; Oran Holbrook 25 cts; Gilman Burrill 1; Joseph Dunbar 50 cents; Ezra Vining 50 cents; Eben. Tirrill 25 cents; Eben. Humphrey 1; Bela Pratt 15,44; Isaiah Thayer 25 cents; Rufus K. Trott 25 cts; Gilman Thompson 25 cents;—Total, 32 16

Mrs. John Parkman 10 00

Miss Ann Augusta Parkman. 10 00

Andover Female A. S. Society qr. by C. Avery, Tr. 7 00

Reading A. S. Society, by Nancy A. Gleason, Tr. 20 00

Collections in Dedham by John Jones, Erastus Worthington 3; Dr. S. B. Carpenter 5; a friend 1; E. G. Robinson 1; Oliver Morse 1; Addison Beyden 1; Robert Thompson 3; Ezra Morse 1; Curtis G. Morse 2; Jos. A. Cushion 50 cents; T. Colburn 50 cents; Abner Guild 1; Edward Mann 1; Levi Reed 50 cts; Mr. Enos Ford's collection 8,41 Cent-a-week society and ladies in Dedham 8,59,—Total, 38,50

Collections in Dorchester by John Jones—Rev. N. S. Spaulding 1; John Waren 2; Loring W. Reed quarterly collections 15,75 18,75

Collections by O. Scott — From several friends in Winchendon, 26,67

In Athol, by O. Scott—Asa Hill 5; Dr. Hoyt 2; L. Thorp 2; L. Fay 2; S R. Morse 2; Calvin Bliss 1; Esther Humphrey 1; Eben Stratton 1; Eben Chaplin 1; Mrs. Hill 2; Henry Humphrey 1; Ak Spooner 2; Mehitable Goddard 1; L. C Spooner 1; M. T. Stratton 1; Levina Bond 1; Asa Spooner 1; Maria Goddard 1; Chas. Bancroft 1; Edward Ballard 1; several friends 3,86; A Chaplin, 1; Total 34,86

Collections by Mr. Hall in Fall River, 65,75

Collections by John A. Collins in Lynn, 75,05

New-Bedford Female A. S. S. by M. T. Congdon, 50 00

Cent-a-week Soc. in Haverhill by Mrs. Hewes, 12 00

Collections in Haverhill by Miss Harriet Minot and Mrs. J. H. Hewes—H. Minot 1; J. H. Hewes 1; E. Hale 1; S. A. Dow 1; Miss Clement 50 cents; Mrs. Page 1; A. Gage 1: B. Emerson 1; Miss Langley 50 cents; J. Marsh 50 cents; J. Plummer 50 cents; S. Holt 50 cts; a friend 50 cts; Mrs. Savny 50 cts; A. Hammond 50 cts; R. S. Hale 50 cents; N. Webster 25 cents; Mrs. Hutchinson 25 cents; Lois Bachelor 25 cents; B. Bradley 25 cents; L Kelly 25 cents; M. Sunley 25 cents; Mrs. Lancaster 25 cts. N. Hasmon 50 c., friend 25 c., 14 00

Collections in Scituate by N. H. Whiting, 48 50

Collections in Hanover by N. H. Whiting,—John Curtis 1; Sybil Soule 1; Nancy Binney 25 cents; Lydia Stockbridge 25 cents; J. Quimby 50 cents; Lemuel Dwelly 1; L. D. Jones 50 cents; E. Young 12 cts; other donors in Hanover 6,50; T. J. Gardner 2,—Total, 13 12

Abington A. S. society by N. H. Whiting, 4 00

Caroline Westnn, pledge 1 August 5 00

Friends of the cause in Nantucket by T. P. Ryder. 36 55

Friends in Reading, qr. payments by C. Temple, 20 50

F. Wakefield, Reading, pledge at Worcester, 2 00

D. Chute Reading, life member, 15 00

New Worcester, quarterly by L. Capron, 8 50

Worcester A. S. society by J. A. Collins, 111 91

Worcester Ladies' A. S. society towards redeeming pledge, 25 00

Collections by Parker H. Pillsbury Ashburnham 15,25; Westminster 46,50; Royalton 15; Fitchburg 27.50; Leominster 8; Princeton 45,50; Holden 15, 172 75

Milbury Women's A. S. society by E. A. Leonard, 25 00

A friend, G; 1 00

Gardner A. S. society, by Asa Richardson, Tr. 37 00

Michael A. Brown of Bostnn, 1 00

Dudley A. S. society, by B. Leavens, Tr. 5 00

W. Brookfield A. S. society by J. M, Fiske, 40 00

Collections in Carver by Ep. Harlow, 5 00

Berlin A. S. society by W. B. Sawyer, 8 00

Groton A. S. society by Wendell Phillips, 18 16

Female A. S. society, Newton Upper Falls, 10 00

Lynn Female A. S. society, by A. L. Breed, Tr. to constitute Abby Kelly, Debnrah Henshaw and Aroline A. Chase, life members, 50 00

Collections in Lynn by J. A. Collins, (particulars hereafter.) 202 50

Joseph Southwick of Boston, 100 00

Abijah Wood, Westbnro', pledge at Y. M. Convention at Worcester, 10 00

Three Ladies of S. Dartmouth, by D. Weston, 2 50

Collections in Dudley, by Edwin Thompson,—Benj. Leavens jr. 2; Oliver Adams 1; W. Goodale 50 cents; Wm. C. Brown 1; Rev. Jno. Boyden 1; Hiram Gilmore 50 cents; S. C. Hewett 25 cents; S. C. Knight 1; D. Dwight, jr. 25 cts; B. R. Moulton 37 cts; Reuben Davis 50 cts; Ruel Moffitt 1; Lemuel Healy 1; H. Conant 1; Rev. Waldo Lyon 1; E. W. Williams 50 cents; C. Bemis 1; H. Healy 1; 14 87

Assonet A. S. soc'y by E. Thompson, quarterly 5 00

Bristol Co. A. S. society, by J. Bailey, Tr. 36 81

Samuel Philbrick of Brookline, 50 00

Collections in Deerfield by P. C. Pettibone and J. D. Herrick,—L. B. Lincoln 1; J. A. Saxton, 2. 3 00

Collectinns in Bernardston by P. C. Pettibone and J. D. Herrick, Dr. J. Brooks, 2 00

Collections in Greenfield by do. do.—A friend 2; a friend 2; L. S. Jones 2; C Stearns 1; J. Ortt 1; D. Marsh 1; H. Leavitt 10; D. Smead 1; G. W. Adams 5; Isaac Newton 1; S. C. Munsell 1; a friend 55 cents; Geo. Cooper 25 cents; James Newton 50 cents; Greenfield Female A, S. society 34,70; of this amonnt 30 are paid by Mrs. Susan P. Parkman and Miss Leavitt to constitute them life members of the Mass. A. S. society, 63 00

Collections in Gill by do. dn. —P. Stoughton 1; C. Field 50 cts.; L. Stoughton 22 cents; H. Dean 12 cents; Hiram Dean 25 cents; A. Dean 6 cents; Rev. Samuel Heath 80 cents; a friend 17 cents; N. P. Richards 2; Emily Richards 1; Seth Mun 1; Rhoda Dean 6 cents; Asa Stoughton 8; 10 29

Collections in Wrentham by John Jones—T. Rhoades 25 cents; a friend 12 cents; W. Pierce 25 cents; Harriet Bixby 25 cents; William S. Bennett 1,50; William Messinger 1; Robert Blake 1; Abner Belcher 3 25; F. Messinger 1,25; O. Cheever 1; A. Cheever 1; L. Cheever 1; William S. Ide 2; friends 22 cents; J. Bonney 25 cents; C. Perkins 25 cents; M. D. Barron 25 cts; Seth Riford 25 cents; George Ide 50 cents; E. Alexander 25 cents; S. Belcher 25 cents; E. Craig 35 cts; S. Cheever 25 cts; E. Cheever; 50 cents; C. Sweetland 25 cents; Rev. J. E. Furbush 50 cents; E. Gay 25 cents; H. Gay 20 cents; D. Blake 25 cents; S. Rhoades 50 cents; C. Ware 25 cents; D. M. Hancock 50 cents; C. Hancock 50 cents; C. Brown 15 cents; C. S. Brown 15 cents; Nancy Hancock 25 cents, 20 94

Collections in Foxboro' by John Jones—Capt. M. Torrey on account of quarterly sub. 16; H. H. Sumner 3; a friend 11 cents; C. Metcalf 3,50; H. Pettee 1; P. Knapp 50 cents; F. Guild 50 cents; J. Corey 2, 26 61

Collections in Mansfield by John Jones—Mrs. F. Skinner on quarterly sub. 2,38; product of labor of juvenile friends 68 cents; S. Cobb ballance in treasury 7 cts; H. H. White quarterly subscription 8,25, 18 31

Collections in Dorchester by John Jones—Elizabeth Robie, 52

Collections in Dedham by John Jones—James Downing 2 00

Collections in Medfield by John Jones—J. Cushman 1; Mercy S. Prentiss 1; O. Mason 50 cents 2 50

Friends in W. Gloucester by J. G. Duryee, 21 00

Friends in Essex by J. G Duryee, 2 00

Collections in Haverhill by J. A. Collins—Phebe Hale 50 cents; D. Webster 1; J. B. Whittier 1; T. Ball 50 cents: T. Carlton 1; William Hall 1, J. Brown 1, William Dodge 1; F. Plummer 1; L. Parker 25 cents; F. Gilman 1; S. Greenleaf 25 cents; S. Stewart 25 cents; J. W. Hall 1; N. Bemis 1; F. L. Johnson 3; John Ayres, 2d, 1; Geo. O. Harmon 3; E. Hale jr. 4,25; cash collection 15,30; William J. M. Steel 1: 39 30

Ladies in W. Bradford by J. A. Collins, 18 00

William Ashby and daughters of Salem, towards state pledge 4 00

Sarah Brigham, Lowell, 4 quarters subscription 4 00

Hingham A. S. society by J. Lincoln on account of Plymouth Co. pledge 40 00

Collections in New Bedford by Rodney French 200 00

Abby Kelly pl. at quarterly meeting 26th March 50 00

Millbury Women's A. S. S. bal: pl. by A. Kelly 25 00

Female A. S. society, Wrentham by J. M. Cowell 8 00

J. V. Himes quar. sub. to April 1 1 00

Collections at Marlboro' Chapel after lecture by W. L. Garrison4 9 38

A friend by Edmund Quincy 1 00

G. M. Rogers pledge 1st Aug. 5 00

George Pasture 50

Francis Jackson of Boston 5 00

Collections in Lynn by John A. Collins 2 00

Collections in Boston by John Jones—George K. Cushing 1, J. Wright 1, William C. Nell 1, Daniel Chamberlain 2, James Tollman 5, D. N. Haskell 5, Jotham Twitchell 1, Ira Greenwood 5, Sarah Johnson 1, Periz Gill 2; James Morrill two quarters subscription 10, to April 1; John Hinckly 50 cents; Orrin Carpenter 1, William Hawes 2; Henry Safford 5; Mr. Keith 1; Mr. Cooley 1; Elizabeth S. Gray 1; Drury Fairbanks 3, Freeman Josselyn 2, John C. Gore of Jamaica Plain 5, 55 50

Methuen Ladies A. S. society—Mary S. Searle, sec. to constitute Mr. Stephen Barker life member 10 00

Fairhaven ladies A. S. society by E. Thompson 10 00

Assonet A. S. society, by E. Thompson for books 10 00

Wartertown A. S. society by Stillman Lothrop 30 00

Franklin Ladies A. S. society—Elmira D. Partridge, sec. to constitute Marena A. Pond, L. M. 20 00

Collections by Parker H. Pillsbury, viz: in Rutland 30; in Barre 7,50; in Hardwick 6,95, in Paxton 25; other collections 55 cts. 70 00

Millbury A. S. soc. by Daniel J. Paul, Tr. 45 00

Thomas H. Wetherby, of Millbury—pledge made at Young Men's Convention at Worcester, 5 00

George Jackson of Boston 5 00

Danvers A. S. society by Abner Sanger, Esq. 30 00

A few ladies in Danvers by Abner Sanger, Esq. 5 00

Joshua P. Blanchard of Boston, L. member 15 00

A friend in Newbury, by Isaac Jackman, 5 50

Chelsea A. S. soc. by Isaac Elwell, 10 00

Collections in Hanover by Stephen Josselyn—Stephen Josselyn 1, Ebenezer Thayer 50 cents, I. Cook 1, William Church 1, Rufus Bates 1, Mary B. Eels 2, Polly Barstow 1, Alice R. Stetson 50 c. Mary H. Church 25 c. Lucinda Copland 1, Nabby Barker 50 c. Rhoda Ford 2, Sally Ford 2, Josiah Chamberlain 50 c. Julitta Sylvester 1, Melvin Stoddard 1, Meelzar Hatch 1, Harvey Dyer 1, Gideon Studley, jr. 1, J. B. Studley 1, Albert Stetson 50 c. Mrs. Ruth Wilder 5, John Sylvester 1, Horace Stetson 1, James French 50 c. Mary E. Stetson 1, Mrs. William Copland 1, 30 25

Weymouth and Braintree Female Emancipation Society, by Mary Weston, Tr. 18 50

Quarterly collections in Taunton, by William L. Garrison—William Cooper 3, John Ball 4 25 c. Z. L. Hodges's collection 9, 18 25

Northampton Fem. A. S. soc. by L. Clark, Tr. 9 00

Lydia C. Pratt of South Weymouth, 43

Collections in Salem by Lydia Dean, 26 25

L. Woodbury of Manchester—Life Member, 15 00

Cent-a-week soc. in Dedham, by E. Ford, 1 00

Collections by Philo C. Pettibone and J. D. Herrick, in Methuen —Jon. Morrill 50 c. N. Sorrill 25 c. S. Barker, Esq. 1, M. Davidson 50 c. Dea. J. Merrill 1, B. Wilson 1, B. Ditson 50 cts. J. C. Lane 50 c. H. Pettie 25 c. S. G. Ruggles 50 c. A friend 1, Mary S. Searle 25 c. J. M. Searle 50 c. Daniel Merrill 25 c. Dorothy Sargent 25 c. Susan Huse 25 c. Andrew Clark 50 c. John Russ 1, Dea. J. F. Ingalls 1, C. How 50 c. M. Shattuck 25 cts. A. Wardwell 25 cts. A friend 50 c. Dr. Stephen Huse 1, A. Wardwell 10 c. 13 60

Do. by do. in Leverett—Dr. Wilmarth 1, other donations 95 c., 1 95

Do. by do. in Colerain—John Drury 1, C. Thompson 50 cts. S. Hastings 50 c. J. M. Purinton 50 cents. 2 50

Do. by do. in Sunderland—Sunderland A. S. soc. by C. Whitman 4 50 c., John Huntington 1, 5 50

Do. by do. in Bernardston—Z. C. Newcomb 2, Catherine Brooks 50 c. Nancy Brooks 37 c. 2 87

Do. by do. in Buckland—Collection in Rev. Mr. Clark's family 1 15, c., Mr. Hawes 50 c., Wm. Thayer 50 cts., Laura Graham 25 cts., Sophia W. Sherwin 13 cts., Orville Sherwin 50 cents, —other donors 1 39. 4 42

Do. by do. in Shelburne—Rev. T. Packard 1, a friend 1, Rev. J. Packard 2, T. A. Fisk 50 cts., A. E. Peck 50 cts.. E. Hanson 25 cts., R. E. Forbush 25 cts., S. A. Fish 50 cents, J. Bishop 50 cents, Levi Merrill 25 cents, L. Dole 10 cts., L. Franklin 10 cts., W. Kinsman 10 cts., E. Mather 1, S. Barnard 80 cts. 8 85

Do. by do. in Hawley, 17 21

Do. by do. in Northfield, 7 40

Do. by do. in Charlemont—Col. Roger Leavitt 5, Dea. P. Field 25 cts., Contribution 1 57 cts., Capt. W. Ballard 2, Leonard Rice 2, Levi Stearns 50 cts., Jonathan Ballard 3, Samuel Hill 25 c., B. Dorsey 50 c., Joseph Field 1, F. E. Severance 1, David Avery 25 c., Josiah Ballard 1, James Hawks 1, Joseph Nichols 1, S. J. Maxwell 1, Philena Hawks 12 1-2 cents, Silas Hawks 1, Abigail Nims 25 c., Elizabeth Rice 12 1-2 c., Louisa Rice 12 1-2 cents, R. Hawks 25 cts., Josiah Lyman 25 cts., R. White 25 c., Electa Lynde 25 cts., Lucinda Mitchell 25 cts., Eunice Mitchell 25 c., Emery Greenleaf 1, A. Avery 50 cents, Mr. Taylor 50 cents, William Burns 31 cents, 26 75

Do. by do. in Heath—D. White 5, D. White, 2d, 1, Elbridge Reed 50 cts., F. B. Harrington 50 c., R. M. Wilson 50 cents, Samuel Barbour 50 c., H. Severance 25 c., A. Thayer, jr. 1, J. White 1, W. M. Maxwell 1, Almira Hawks 55 c., R. White 5, Hart Leavitt 1, Asa Hendrick 5, 22 80

Do. by do. in Shelburne Falls—Cyrus Alden 5, N. G. Whitney 25 cts., a friend 25 c., F. Alden 25 c., J. Macomber 50 c., John Bardwell 12 c., S. Townsley 25 cts., R. Townsley 25 cts., E. S. Bardwell 50 c., Rev. John Marshall 1, Ira Arms 1, Lydia Ripley 50 c., John Reely 1, Lydia Cheseboro 25 c., W. Leach 40 cts., Lyman Conant 1, Horace Benton 50 cts., A. Corse 25 c., E. Lamson 2, Mrs. Lamson 1 10

cts., G. W. Loomis 50 c., J. H. Woort 50 c., H. S. Wilcox 50 c., E. M. Stoughton 25 c., E. Crittenden 25 cts., S. F. Kenney 25 W. Tillinghast 25 cts., L. Lang 6 cents, B. Maxwell 1, G. W. Willis 50 cts., R. B. Bardwell 1, E. Sherwin 84 c., Rev. John Alden 1, J. M. Macomber 1, Col. Asa Severance 50 c., C. B. Davenport 25 c., B. Sherwin 1, A. Macomber 25 cts., Collection 1 80 cents, 28 07

Walpole A. S. soc. by Ephraim Shepherd, 26 00

A friend, South Natick, 5 00

Mrs. E. S. Bosson of Boston, 5 00

Chelsea A. S. soc. by A. L. Haskell, 5 00

Wendell Phillips, 20 00

Collections in Holliston, by John Jones—Elliot Braley 3, Bucklin Fitts 50 cents, Jason Smith 25 cents, Gibbs Braley 12 c., Cyrus Houghton 50 cts., William Joselyn 50 c., James Wight 1, William Wight 50 c., Timothy Rockwood 50 c.. Amos C. Leland 37 cts., Abner Fogg 25 c., Dr. T. Fisk 50 cts., Hiram A. Morse 1, Henry E. Jones 50 c., William Graves 17 c., Elijah Kingsbury 25 cts., Joanna W. Kingsbury 25 cts., Elisha Dewing 25 c., John Miller 1, Calvin Lincoln 50 c., Clarke Littlefield 50 cts., O. Batchelder 25 cts., Lovett Fiske 25 c., John Batchelder 1, Abner Fiske 25 cts., Francis F. Fiske 1, Calvin Rockwood 50 cts., Abner Fiske 25 c., John Fiske 33 c., Nancy L. Fitts 3 51 c., 19 75

In Boston — Caroline Negus 1, Hannah Richards 50 c., Josiah Loring 3, David Tilden 10, Sarah A. Taylor 5, C. F. Bagley 5, 24 50

In Dorchester—Rufus Howe 9 50 c., Orin Hildreth and wife 3, 12 50

In Medway—Paul Daniels 1, Catherine Richardson 1 50 cts., Michael Lovell 1, Elijah Clarke 50 c., George Crosby 50 c., W. Lacrois 34 cts., Elihu Fuller 37 c., Asa Bullen 50 c., Moses Ellis 1, E. A. Jones, jr. 1, Erastus Dupee 25 cts., William D. Daniels 25 c.. J. B. Daniels 1, Samuel Partridge 50 c., 9 71

In Bellingham—Martin Rockwood 1 50 c., Dea. E. Wight 50 c., Elnab Wight, jr. 1. Seneca Wight 1, Martin Rockwood, jr. 50 c., C. B. Thayer 50 c., Alpheus Thayer 1, Nancy Hitchcock 25 cts., M. Darling 25 c., Mercy Jones 50 c., W. Thayer 50 c., H. Thayer 50 c., George Sherburn 50 c., Marcy Wight 50 c., Lucinda Wight 50 c., M. Thayer 1, D. Lazel 25 c., Caroline Lazel 25 c., William Messinger 25 c., Stacy Bosworth 27 cts., J. C. Scammel 1, Lyman Holbrook 50 cts., J. T. Massey 50 cts., S. A. Stanley 50 c., H. Scott 50 c., N. Scott 50 c., L. Thayer 25 c., B. Slocumb 50 c., 15 57

Female A. S. soc. Fall River, by E. Thompson, 10 00

Bellville A. S. soc. by J. L. Lord, 1 69

John Rogers of Boston, pledge in full, 15 00

Friends of the slave in Newburyport, 5 00

Cent-a-week soc. in Lynn, by Mercy T. Buffum, 10 00

Evelina M. Burleigh, a donation, 1 00

Winchendon A. S. soc. by Rev. S. Lincoln, 3 50

Sophronia M. Browne, a donation, 2 00

E. Goodman, Dracut, membership, 1 00

C. S. Macreading, do. 1 00

John H. Powers of Warren, by N. Carpenter, 2 00

Daniel Gregg of West Roxbury, 25 00

A donation from C. J. of Cambridge, 5 00

Young Men's A. S. soc. at Worcester, 1 00

Groton Juvenile A. S. soc. 2 50

Collections by Rev. Parker Pillsbury—W. Boylston 50, Stirling 11 88 c., Berlin 10 44 c., Northboro' 32 75 c., Grafton 20, Leicester 17 11 cts., Spencer 3 75 cts., Brookfield 17 85 cts., Uxbridge 28 35 cts., Mendon 41 56 c., Northbridge 10 36 c., Upton 15 30 c., Warren 28 24 c., 287 59

Collections by J. G. Duryee—Gloucester, West Parish 21 42 cts., Essex 2, Annisquam 18 72 cts., Sandy Bay 20, Gloucester 2 71 c., Middleton 2 98 c., Marblehead A. S. soc. 10, N. Danvers A. S. soc. 6 50 c., Danvers New Mills (ladies collection,) 9 13 c., do. Juvenile A. S. soc. 1, Danvers Plains 7 75 c., E. Haverhill 5 50 c., West Boxford 7 16 c., 114 87

Asburnham Female A. S. soc. by P. R. Meriam, 7 05

Mrs. Caroline Whitmarsh, Northampton, 1 00

Mrs. John Bridgman, do. 1 78

Mrs. Irene Fisher, of Franklin, Life member, 15 00

Miss Rogers, pledge 4th July, 1838, 1 00

Rev. Daniel Thomas of Abington, by William L. Garrison, 10 00

Female Colored Union soc. Nantucket, by C. D. Brown, 9 00

Collections in Boston by John Jones—N. S. Dayton, balance due on pledge 3, Nathan B. Chamberlin 2, J. A. Andrews 1, James Waldock 10, David K. Hitchcock 5, Samuel M. Folsom 1, Mary J. Parker, pledge 4 quarters 8, John Jones 1, 31 00

Collections by N. H. Whiting at Springfield—7 12 c., Rhoda C. Hubbard 1, Ocran Dickerson 1, R. G. Fairbanks 5, Friends in Marshfield 75 c., in Abington 40 c., Marshfield Young Ladies' A. S. society 100, Plymouth Co. A. S. soc., of Solomon Richmond, Treas. 97 23 c., Friends in Middleboro' 2 50 c., Nathan Heaton and wife, Franklin 5, 220 00

Alexander Wilson of Boston, by Howard Association, to constitute him a life member of this society, 43 47

Plymouth Co. Old Colony A. S. soc. 70 00

Collections by John Jones, viz :—in N. Attleborough, Richard W. Henshaw 5, William Bean 1, Oliver S. Brastow 1, Stephen Stanley 1, S. O. Stanley 1, Henry H. Brown 2, J. S. Brown 3, D. A. Brown 1, William H. Allen 1, Samuel Guild 1, A. H. Newton 50 cts., T. Hancock 2, —— Graves 25 c., Saml. Shove 2d 2, I. Darling 1, Saml. Tift 2, Abram Baily 1, Capron Peck 3, 28 75

Do. by do. in Dorchester.—Col. Thos. M. Vinson 2 50 c., J. Lyon 1, E. Hibbard 1 50 c., Wm. Tucker 25 c., Loring W. Reed 4, M. Lyon 50 c., O. P. Robinson 25 cts., Eli Robinson 25 c., J. V. Marshall 50 c., 10 75

Do. by do. in Cambridgeport.—D. Mack 1 50 c., Sarah and Nat. Snow 3, 4 50

Do. by do. in Stoughton.—Jesse Pierce 5, a friend 22 c., 5 22

Do. by do. in Roxbury.—Cornelius Cowing 1, Kendall Brooks 1, 2 00

Do. by do. in Foxboro'.—Capt. M. Torrey 10 50 c., Spencer Hodges 1, N. Carpenter 2 56 c., Warren Billings 25 c. 14 31

Do. by do. in Dedham.—Amos Colburn 50 cts., a friend 50 c., Seth Colburn 50 c., Eph. Soule 50 c., Mary J. Soule 5 c., 2 05

Cent-a-week soc. in Reading by M. Sanborn, 17 00

Quarterly sub. friends in Reading by C. Temple, 21 50

John C. Gore of Brookline, 5 00

Collections by Wm. R. Chapman, viz.—Lydia Maria Child, of Northampton 2, Mr. Dresser, of Groton 1, Mr. Tilton, do. 50 c., Abolitionists of Cummington 2 33 cts., do. of Peru 2, do. of Goshen 5, do. of Chesterfield 20, Miss Elizabeth Lunt—a donation 1, 38 83

Rev. Jonathan Curtis of Pittsfield collected by A. A. Phelps, 21st Jan. 1839, 2 00

Collection at monthly concert at Marlboro' Chapel, Feb. 21, 1839, by do. 4 20

Cent-a-week collections in Haverhill, by Jane H. Hewes, 13 00

Lydia G. Buffum of Fall River for blank petitions, 2 00

Ladies' A. S. society, Holliston, Nancy L. Fitts, Tr. to constitute Mrs. Hannah Hunstable a Life Member, 15 00

Dedham A. S. soc. as collected by J. A. Collins from sundry individuals, through E. Worthington, jr. 25 50

J. W. Barnes of Boston, pledge 1st Aug. 1838, 1 00

A Friend of the cause, 100 00

Francis Jackson, quar. sub. 50 00

Collections in Andover on 15th of August by J. A. Collins.

John Smith 20, H. Gray 3, A female friend of Freedom 10, Moses Martin 5, E. G. Manning 3, John Lear 2, Albert Hervey 2, Joseph S. Upton 1, S. H. Sibley 1, B. Montgomery 50 cents, G. Miller 1, Moses A. Stevens 1, Samuel Miller 25 c., Elizabeth Stevens 50 cts., Hepzibah S. Holt 50 cts., Wm. Jenkins 2, Widow Abbot 1, C. F. Abbott 50 cts., Mr. Pearson 50 cents, Isaac Stevens 2, James Smith 12 1-2 c., James Kenney 1, James Byen 50 cents, John Dove 50 c., D. Middleton 12 1-2 cts., Moses Parker 50 c., Jedediah Abbot 1, Heman Abbott 1, Joseph Brown 1, Joseph Abbott 1, Thos. Clark 1, Cash by four friends 25, G. L. Davis 2, P. Richardson 5, 71 75

Miss Betsey Kingsbury of Walpole 2, A small boy of Walpole 10 cents, 2 10

Collections in Methuen by J. A. Collins—John Davidson 25 cts., Mrs. Martha Davidson 25 cts., Joanna Webster 25 cts., Nath. Hastings 50 cents, Dr. Stephen House 1, C. How 1, S. J. Varney 1, Jonathan Merrill 1, J. T. Blood 1, Edmund Sargent 1, Tho. Thaxter 1, Wm. Thaxter 2, Dea. J. T. Ingalls 2, Benj. Wilson 3, John Rust, jr. 3, Me-

thneh Fem. A. S. soc. to constitute Mrs. Stephen Barker Life Member 5, Stephen Barker, Esq. for life membership 15, 88 25

Charles D. Merriam and Eliza F. Merriam to constitute them life members, 30 00

Collections by B. P. Rice, Worcester, Mass. as follows—Edward Earle 3, S. H. Colton 3, B. P. Rice 1, G. E. Carpenter 3, W. G. Maynard 3, John Gates 3, E. G. Pratt 1, M. S. Bullard 50 cts., C. Boardman 50 cts., Horace Cheney 2, C. O. Reed 50 c., A. F. Farrar 1, Mr. Jaques 1, D. R. Pratt 3, G. C. Taft 3, S. M. Rice 1, Worcester A. S. society 6, 33 50

Collections by T. P. Ryder, in Brimfield 13 65 c., do. in Wilbraham 1 50 c., do. in Springfield 13, do in Stoneham 5, 33 10

West Wrentham Ass. by E. Thompson 10 00

Collections in Lowell, by J. D. Herrick—D. G. Holmes 50 c., J. B. Dunsmore 1 50 c, Theodore Edson 1, Timothy Cole 50 cts., U. Miller 50 cts., Samuel Hollis 50 cts., Lowell A. S. soc. by Dr. Mansfield 7 25 c., 11 75

Collections in Bradford by J. D. Herrick—Josiah Brown 1, Moses E. French 1, W. F. Johnson 2, John Musse 1, Wm. Hale 2, Humphrey Hoit 2, Samuel Sawyer 1, J. Montgomery 1, Geo. Montgomery 2, William Hall 1, Franklin Currier 1, James A. Gilman 1, Leonard Webster 1, 17 00

Collections in Hanson by Nath. H. Whiting—Mrs. Mary Perry 1, Mrs. Mary Sprague 1, a friend 50 cts., Miss C. 50 cts., Mrs. Nabby Cushing 50 cents, Mrs. Phillips 25 cents, Miss — 25 cts., Mrs. Deborah Soper 50 Mrs. Keen 25 c., Mrs. Deborah Howland 25 cts., Mrs. Cushing 25 cts., Mrs. Judith Cook 25 c., Mrs. Joselyn 25 c., Mrs. Sarah Beal 25 c., Mrs. Sampson 25 c., a friend 12 1 2 cents, Mrs. Macomber 25 c., Mrs. Betsey Perry 25 cents, Mrs. Barker 25 cents, a friend 50 cents, 7 62

Collections in Danvers and Boxford, by J. C. Dayree, 12 66

Worcester Baptist Assoc., by S. B. Swain, 75

Amory Babcock, Sherburne, membership, 1 00

Newburyport Female A. S. soc. by H. L. Stickney, to constitute Mrs. Jane Hervey, life member, 15 00

Collections by N. H. Whiting in Holliston. viz.: Hiram A. Morse 1, Cyrus Houghton 2, William Joselyn 1, a friend 50 c., B. F. Batchelder 1, John S. Russell 50 c., Timothy Daniels 1, A. C. Leland 50 cts., William Wight 50 c., Abner Fogg, 1, Jason Smith 25 cts., Francis Cutler 25 cts., George W. Bullard 20 c., John Miller 25 cts., a friend 20 c., a friend 20 c., Maria Kingsbury, a child 12 c., John Fiske 25 c., H. N. Johnson 50 c., W. Rockwood 25 c., Ruth Bullard 25 c., Betsey M. Cutler 25 cts., Vesta Dewing 20 cts., Caroline Tyler 25 c., Mary Rockwood 50 cts., Emily B. Johnson 38 cts., Harriet Rockwood 12 cents, Moses Adams 50 c., Amasa Forrestall 25 cts., Lydia Leland 25 cts., Laura Leland 25 cts., Warren Miller 50 cts., Gardner Rice 1, Charles F. Cobb 50 cts., T. H. Bullard 50 c., Elijah Kingsbury 1, Eli Phipps 1, Rhoda Whiting 50 cts., Timothy Rockwood 50 c, William S. Batchelder 1, Willis Graves 25 cents. Horace Partridge 1, Holliston A. S. soc. from H. E. Jones 1, Sydney Wilder 50 cents, O. Batchelder 50 c., George Batchelder 50 c., 24 92

Do. by do. in Hopkinton, 1 05

E. Hobart, Hingham, 50

Miss Sarah Woodbury, Fitchburg, pledge Aug. 1838, at Worcester C. A. S. S., 2 00

Master Amory Babcock, Sherburne, 1 17

Miss Eliza D. Babcock, do. 1 25

Miss Elizabeth Niles, Abington, 2 12

Collections in Boston by John Jones—Geo. Ambrose, pledge 5, John Leonard 1 50 cents, J. Blanchard 2, Maria C. Ray, pledge 1 Aug. 2, Geo. Saunders, pledge 2, Alice Davis 1, Wm. Saunders 50 c., Mrs. Edward Prescott 1, James McDougal 50 cts., Andrew Common 25 c., Kendall Brooks 1, James Bryden 2, S. B. Kendall 2, L. T. Bowker 1, E. A. Renoux 1, Levi Bowers 2. John Farquhar 1, James Hills 1, 26 75

Do. in Mansfield do.—Isaac White 1, Mrs. White 25 cents. Alvin White 50 cts., N. Hall 50 cts., T. Eldridge 25 cts., J. Eldridge 25 c., S. P. White 25 c., L. N. Kingman 1 01 c., A. Eldridge 25 cts., D. Fisher 1, Otis Allen 50 cts., Charles Day 50 c., W. Allen 50 c., D. Williams 1, W. Billings 50 c., F. Skinner 12 c.,

Leonard Corey 50 c., H. Skinner 50 c., 9 88

Do. in Attleboro', by do.—Moses Wilmarth 3, G. Wheelock 1, C. Carpenter 1, G. Bliss 1, A. Blanding 1, S. Carpenter 1, 8 00

W. Farwell, Cambridgeport, by J. Jones 1 50

H. Tyler, Boston, pledge 1 Aug. by do. 5 00

Roxbury Female Assoc. by do. 7 00

C. Hill, Dorchester, by do. 1 00

D. Chamberlin, Westboro', pledge at Y. M. Con. 5 00

A. Barrows, Norton, 5 00

R. Nurse, 12

Master William G. Marston of Walpole, 12

Collections in various places by J. C. Duryee, 167 91

Of the money collected in Hollis-ton, by N. H. Whiting 3 33 c. are credited to the Female A. S. soc. towards a life membership.

Collections by Geo. Foster, in West Boylston—N. Fairbanks 6 c., Miss Ball 6 c., Cash 20 c., S. Ball 25 cts., W. Thomas 50 c., E. Munjoy 50 c., Charles L. Pratt 50 c , J. Lawrence 50 c., H. Fairbanks 50 cents, E. M. Hosmer 1, T. White 1, E. B. Newton 5, A. J. Copp 31 c., N. Davenport 1, N. Jenks 50 cts., Levi Holbrook 1, J. Lawrence 1, 13 88

In Holden, J. R. Chaffin 10 cts. Mrs. Dea. Rice 10 cts., Mrs. S. Holbrook 12 c., Cash 13 c., F. Bryant 25 c., Mrs. C. Drury 25 c., S. Stearns 25 c., W. Tucker 25 c., S. Damon 25 c., S. Hubbard 25 cts., J. Hubbard 25 c., M. Winn 25 c., A. Bigelow 25 c., D. Davis 25 c., L. Fiske 25 c., T. Parker 25 c., P. Rice, jr. 25 cts., Dea. P. Rice 25 c., C. Phelps 25 cts., H. White 50 c., M. R. Davis 50 c., F. White 50 cts., E. Fiske 50 c., M. Crosby 50 cts., B. Stratton 50 c., J. E. Phelps 50 c., E. Sawyer 50 c., Mrs. M. R. Lee 1, a friend 1, C. Kendall 1, J. G. Cheney 1, T. J. Davis 1, A female friend 1, C. & T. White 3, Cash 12 c., Col. S. Stratton 1, 18 32

In Northboro', S. J. Rice 12 cts., H. Hall 12 cts., D. Ly-comb 25 cts., Mrs. Martha D. Wells and mother 2, Miss L. Hall 25 cts., Dea. Brewer 25 c., M. F. Rice 25 cts., F. Miller 50 cts., Benj. Rice 2,00, E. Bucklin 25 c. A. Ball 25 cts., Mrs. B. Ball 50 c., H. Ball 25 c., S. Ball 25 c., L. A. Fawcett 1, J. Moore 25 c., Dea. J. Stiles 50 c., Mrs. Stiles 50 cts., C. Rice 25 c., M. Sawyer 25 c, Lyman Allen 1,00 W. Ingalls 25 cts., L. Hawes 25 c., Mr. Dinsmore 25 cents, T. E. Valentine 25 cts., G. Valentine 25 cts., S. Fisher 50 cts., Mrs. Fisher 50 cts., Rev. Mr. Emerson 5, L. D. Thromp 12 cts., J. Warren 50 c., W. A. Brigham 25 cts., Dea. Thromp 25 c., J. Milton 13 cts., H. Hastings 25 c., H Haynes 50 cts., J. Fairbanks 50 cts., S. Bigelow 25 c., Rev. Mr. Dalrymple 1 50 cts., a friend 12 cents.

(Towards constituting Rev. D. C. Emerson and Rev. W. H. Dalrymple life members of the Mass. A. S. society.) 22 61

In Leicester, Betsy Clifford 25 cts., D. Clifford 25 c., C. Clifford 25 cts., Mrs. Rockwood 12 c., R. Rockwood 25 c., E. Sargent 50 c , Mrs. Anderson 25 c., S. Edwards 25 cts., M. A. Murray 25 c., H. Smith 1, H. Burr 50 cts., S. Stone 25 cts , sundry individuals 2, Rev. J. Nelson 2, Mrs. J. Nelson 1, N. Ainsworth 1, Mrs. N. Ainsworth 1, sundry individuals 5, Ruth Earle 3, M. B. Earle 3, A. Southwick 2, Silas Earle 3. W. A. Eames 50 cts., Eliza Earle 4, C. Hatch 2 50 cts., W. P. White 50 c., S. Hurd 50 c., L. Brown 50 c., B. Upham 50 cts., Henry A. Denny 1, 37 12

Do. in Uxbridge, Charles Ellis 1, John Seagraves 50 cts., Nancy Adams 25 cts., Paul Wing 1, I. Whipple 12 cts.. Cash 1 44 cts., Morris Lee 25 cts., Salina Ford 12 cts , Ann Smith 50 c., Mary Taft 50 cts., Charlotte Daniels 12 1-2 cts., Mary Messenger 12 1-2 cts., Laura Capron 25 c., J. W. Capron 50 cts., Rachel Battey 10 c., Miss Down 25 c., Miss S. Down 25 cts., John Down 50 cts., James Gunn 50 cts., Elias Wheelock 25 cents, Moses Murdock 20 cents, Chloe D. Capron 50 cts., Sylvia Marsh 12 c., M. C. Foster 50 cts., Ann Kendall 25 cts., Francis Kendall 25 cts., Chloe Whipple 25 cts., George Carpenter 50 c., E Hall 26 c., E. Foster 1, Miss Whipple 25 c., a little boy 6 c., 12 42

Do. in Westboro', James Fay 1, D. Nurse 1, D. Rhea 50 c., L. Thompson 27 cts., D. Chamberlain 1, S. Chamberlain 50 c., 4 27

Do. in Southboro', John Chamber-

lain 1, Deacon Johnson 1, E. Shove 1, S. Fay 10 cts., sundry individuals 1 96 cts., S. Parker 25 c., E. Parker 50 c., O. Johnson 10 cts., S. Johnson 25 cts., Mrs. Hunt 25 c., C. S. Fay 10 cts., Rev. Mr. Sampson 50 cts., Miss Sampson 50 c., C. T. Fay 12 c., C. F. Chamberlain 5, C. F. 37 cts., M. Temple 25 c., E. D. Rockwood 25 cents, Moses Sawin 3, 11 55

Do. in Westboro', sundry individuals 5, Mrs. E. Thompson to constitute herself a life member 10, 15 00

Do. in Millbury, Harvey Goodell 3, George Sabine 2, Reuben Leland 50 c., John Leland 1, Leander Gordon 50 cents, Jabez Leathe 1, Lewis Amsby 1, Mrs. M. A. Hill 25 c., Josiah Woodword 1, Solomon Woodword 1, J. Gordon 1, Dea. Hunting 1, Mr. Brierly 50 cents, R. W. French 50 cts., David Pratt 1, Dorcas Merritt 62 cents, Dea. March 1, Elias Forbes 2, Dea. T. H. Wetherby 2, Daniel J. Paul 1, Dea. Goddard 1, sundry individuals to redeem pledge made last winter 3 95 c., 25 32

Do. in Millbury by Mrs. E. A. Leonard, Treas. Female Anti-Slavery society—Mrs. D. Goddard 1, Abigail Allen 2, Female A. S. society 50 cts., Mrs. E. Leonard 1, Mrs. C. Davis 1, Miss A. Kendrick 1, Mrs. M. Sawyer 1, Mrs. M. Forbes 1, Mrs. P. Allen 1, Mrs. A. B. Humphrey 3, S. Holman 1, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hale 2, to constitute Miss Clariss Whipple of Charlton life member, 15 50

Do. in Sutton, Nath. G. King 2, Mr. Hutchinson 55 cts., a young man 25 c., 2 80

Do. in Northbridge, Anti-Slavery society by Ebenezer Cadwell 3 62 cents, Capt. Amos White 1, Harrison Chamberlain 1, Dea. J. Batchelder, jr. 44 cts., S. B. Goldthwait 25 cents, 6 31

Do. in West Millbury, Joseph Griggs 15, Jonathan Trask 3, Rev. Mr. Pratt 1, Mrs. H. Putnam 25 c., Amasa Merriam 37 c., John Jacobs 36 c., Nancy M. Robinson 6 cts., Mrs. Elliott 1, Aaron Holman 50 cts., Abigail Cleason 2, W. G. Davidson 1, S. G. Carlton 2, Joseph Stowell 1, Peter Marble 1, D. J. Morey 50 cts., Ebenezer Brock 50 c., R. L. Wetherbee 25 cts., J. C. Hall 1, D. Marble 5 cts., J. W. Marble 16 cts., Mrs. P. Marble 25 cents, Sarah Marble 5 cents, Mary Eddy 7 cts., S. H. Marble 5 cts., Mrs. J. C. Hall 50 cts., Caroline S. Hall 15 c., Mrs. H. R. Marsh 12 c., Wm. Hall 12 c., Mary Hall 15 c., Elijah Marble 25 cts., Joseph Bancroft 50 c., Mercy Lindmore 25 cts., E. P. Marsh 50 c., B. W. Snow 25 c., Elijah Holman 10, Brigham Davidson 25 c., J. T. Griggs 5 cts., Abigail Cudworth 50 cts., J. C. Davidson 50 cents, Betsy Holman 1, Alden Snow and Wife 1. J. T. Waters 1, C. N. Wood 50 c., M. A. Wood 51 c., Z. T. Wood 25 c., E. W. Goff 1, G. H. Morey 11 c.
(30 of which to constitute Joseph Griggs and Elijah Holman life members,) 51 13

Gardner A. S. soc. by Asa Richardson, Tr. 35 00

Holliston Female A. S. soc. by Nancy L. Fitts with 3 33 cts. to Mr. Whiting, to constitute Mrs. Clarissa Marsh life member, 11 67

Collection in West Brookfield by N. H. Whiting, 25 00

Cent-a-week soc. in do. by do. 5 00

Quar. sub. in Reading by Calvin Temple, 15 00

Mary S. T. Temple, life member, by do. 15 00

Bequest of William Williams, a man of color, by H. G. Clapman, Executor, 286 57

Francis Jackson, quar. subscription, 50 00

A friend, by Rev. D. Thomas of Abington, 50 00

William Oakes of Ipswich, 20 00

Hanover A. S. society, by J. A. Collins, 13 25

Plymouth Co. A. S. soc. by do. 33 86

Cyrus Foster, Boston, 50

William F. Channing, yearly sub. 1 00

S. Weymouth Female Juv. soc. by E. T. Loud, 2 00

H. J. Bowditch, Boston, 5 00

Wrentham A. S. soc. by A. Belcher, 2 00

Chauncy L. Clark, 20 00

Bristol Co. A. S. soc. by J. A. Collins, 20 59

Michael R. Brown, Boston, life member, 15 00

Collections by Stephen S. Foster —In Foxboro', S. Hodges 2,

M. Torrey 3, S. Ripley 1, F. Guild 50 cts., J. A. Smith 1, J. Whitmore 50 c. H.H.Sumner 1, S. Pettee 1, J. E. Sumner 1, N. Carpenter 1, Philander Ware of Franklin 2, 14 00

Dea. Knowlton 1, L. Eddy 1 12 c., —— Clark, Esq. 50 c., Knowlton 50 c., unknown 69 cts., (All of Auburn by S. S. Foster.) 3 81

P. Butler 1, D. Hall 50 cts., Oxford, by do. 1 50

Collection after lecture by do. 9 58

John C. Gore, Brookline, 5 00

Cent-a-week soc. in Haverhill, by J. H. Hewes, 15 00

Ebenezer Cook, Springfield, 1 00

Interest received by Treasurer, 2 85

James C. Fuller of Skaneateles, N. Y. to constitute him a life member, 15 00

East Abington A. S. S. by Edwin Thompson, 13 00

Managers of the Mass. A. S. Fair, held in Boston Oct. 29, 30 and 31, 1,510 34

Managers of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Fair, held in Lowell Nov. 15 and 16, 268 00

Collections in Fitchburg by J. D. Herrick—B. Snow, jr. 25, A. S. Wheeler 1, J. Boynton 1, S. H. Evans 1, a friend 50 cts., E. Davis 50 c., A. Oakman 50 c., J. Bunay 50 c., Susan Hemenway 33 cts., William Marshal 37 c., a friend 25 c., 30 95

Do. in Westminster by do.—R. Merriam 1, George Merriam 12 c., M. Merriam 1, Mary Stearns 1, John Merriam 50 c., P. Merriam 5 cts., S. Merriam 10 cts., H. B. Whitney 10 cents, John Whitney 50 c., S. Peeffer 50 c., E. Miller 1, P. Weston 2, A. Wood 1, Asaph Wood 1, S. Clark 25 c., Calvin Whitney 1, Abel Wood 50 c., 11 62

Do. in Winchendon by do—E. Butler 2, V. Tucker 1, George Brown 1, S. S. Coolidge 1, E. Hyde 50 c., E. Murdock 1, M. B. Rand 50 cts., R. Vose 50 cts., John Hyde 50 c., E. W. Bigelow 1, L. S. Whitney 1, Dr. A. Godding, pledge, 1, H. N. Wyman 50 c., 12 00

Do. in Athol by do.—Asa Hill 1, Anna Hill 50 c., M. Goddard 1, G. Lard 1, D. Drury 1, G. Goddard 1, J. Flint 50 cts., Adam Prouty 50 c., H. Humphries 25 cts., E. Sharp 25 c., a friend 25 cts., S. Clapp 50 cts., A. K. Spooner 2, B. Ellenwood 50 c., E. Stratton 1, A. Ellenwood 50 c., H. D. Hinds 25 c., S. Babbit 50 c., Isaac Stearns 1, 14 00

Do. in Princeton—Asa Goddard, 1 00

Ladies' Fair in Upton by Mrs. Bradish, 40 00

Master J. Jones of Upton by W. L. Garrison, 65

Maria Gilman of do. by do. 75

Mary Smith, Northampton, by D. L. Child, 1 00

Frances Smith, do. by do. 1 00

Money collected in Abington for the Mass. A. S. soc. by N. H. Whiting—Micah H. Pool 3, Reuben Studley 50 c., Clarissa Ripley 50 c., Addison Pratt 50 c., Daniel Holbrook 1, Gridley Hunt 50 c., David Jacobs 50 c., William Blaisdell 50 c., Stephen Payn 25 c., Charles Pool 30 c., Betsey Whiting 1, Hervey Torrey 1, Andrew Studley 50 cts., Martin S. Stetson 1, William Torrey 1, Isaiah Jenkins 50 c., Elijah Shaw 1, John Burrell 50 cts., Zenas Jenkins, 2 1 50 cts., Nathan S. Jenkins 50 cents, Franklin Smith 25 cts., Bradley Shaw 4th 1, Collection in North, Parish 8 21, Elias Pool 25 cts. John Noyes, jr. 50 cts., Friends in South Parish 4, Friends in Ponds, Plymouth 1 77 c., 31 03

Friends in Ashburnham by W. L. Garrison, 2 50

Collections in Auburn by George S. Sawyer—Dea. J. Eaton 1, J. Flagg 1, D. Cummings 50 c., L. Rice 50 c., J. Thomson 50 c., 3 50

Do. in N. Oxford by do. 2 60

Do. in Oxford Plain by do.—J. O. Burleigh 2, S. Daniel 50 c., N. Rice 50 c., Mr. Dowse 1, 4 00

Do. in Webster by do. 4, Mr. Spaulding 1, 5 00

Do. in Greenfield by do.—G. T. Davis, Esq. 5 00

Do. in Conway by do.—Dr. Geo. Rogers 1, D. Lyon 50 c., 1 50

Do. in Shelburne Falls by do.—Asa Severance 5, Eben Lamson 5, G. Townley 3, Rev. J. Alden 2, Nathaniel Lamson 2, S. Smeed 1, Horace Benton 1, Mr. Farnsworth 1, Mr. Macomber 1, Apollos Bardwell 1, Dea. Benj. Maxwell 1. R. Bardwell 1, J. F. King 50 cents, Rev. Thomas Marshall 1, Dr. L. Long 1, J. M. Marshall 50 cts., Mr. Felton 50 cts., Ira Ames 1, A. Macomber 50 c., Joel Woodward 50 c., A. Fairbanks 50 cents, C. Nuis 50 c., F. Montague 50 c., 31 00

Do. by do. in N. Sunderland—

Lewis Puffer 50 c., E. Gunn 50 c., M. Hubbard 25 c., Dea. S. Puffer 1, S. Puffer, jr. 50 cents, Stephen Gunn 1, S. Bass 16 c., Thomas Mansell 50 c., Charles Whittemore 50 cents, Noah E. Powers 50 c., Newcomb Graves 50 cts., John C. State 25 cts., Hannah Whittemore 25 cents, Mary Whittemore 25 cents, 6 66

Do. by do. in South and North Leverett—Dea. Isaac Woodbury 1, Dea. Edward Jones 60 c., E. Montague 25 c., C. S. Boutelle 50 c., Stephen Graves 50 c., Daniel Graves 50 cts., Elijah Graves 1, Nath. Ripley 1, Ezra Graves 50 c., Francis Richards 1, Eunice O. Woodbury 50 cents, Richard Hobart 1, P. Field 1, D. E. S. Field 1, Giles Hubbard 50 c., Dr. Wilmarth 50 c.. Foster Dexter 25 c., E. Field 50 c., 12 10

Do. in Montague by do.—Den. L. Murat 50 cts., N. Hosmer 50 c., Dea. R. Bardwell 50 cts., Abel Bancroft 50 c., Joseph Boot 50 c. 4 00

Stephen S. Foster to constitute him a life member of Mass. A. S. soc. 25 00

Collections by Philemon R. Russell —Larkin Woodbury of Manchester 3, Collection in Upton 11 9 c., Female A. S. soc. in Upton 6, cent-a-week soc. in Essex 1 49 c. 21 58

Collections in the following places by George Foster—In Boylston Mrs. A. White 77 c., Carolioe White 1, a friend 25 c., B. Ridgley 25 cents, a friend 25 cents, 2 52

In Lynn John B. Alley 3, Theophilus Hallowell 2, John B. Chase 2, James N. Buffum 3, Wm. D. Thompson 2, Oliver Porter 1, Abel Houghton, jr. 2, Israel Buffum 50 c., Samuel Hallowell 1, Theophilus N. Breed 1, Cash 12 cents, Jacob Purinton 1, 18 62

In Saugus Stephen E. Hawkes 5, Ira Draper, Esq. 2, David Newhall 1, Abijah Hawkes 1, Wm. Dodge 50 c., Hiram Raddon 50 c., J. Penney 50 c., Christopher Bruce 50 c., Haron Dowing 25 c. 11 25

In Middleton Capt. Stephen Wilkins 2. Andrew Merriam 50 cts., Sally Merriam 25 cts.. Mary F. Crosby 12 c., Samuel Russell 10 c., Jasper Richardson 25 c., G. P. Hutchinson 25 cents, Simon Hutchinson 25 c , Elijah Russell 25 cts., Dr. Phelps 25 c., Smith Brown 20 c., David Stiles, jr. 50 c., Rebecca Stiles 30 c., Joseph Russell, jr. 25 c., Hiram Moore 12 c., Mary Peabody 12 c., Hannah Averill 12 c., Hannah Averill 17 cts.. Alfred Tyler 25 cts., Lewis Tyler 25 c., Harriet Wilkins 20 c., S. Hutchinson 25 c., 6 97

In Georgetown Deborah P. Palmer 25 c., Susan Merrill 25 c., Allison H. Palmer 25 c., Joseph L. Noyes 50 cts., Paul Kent 25 c., Robert Boyes 50 cents, 2 00

In Byfield Hermon D. Rogers 25 cts., in Wenham Salome Dodge 12 1-2 c., Hannah Dodge 12 1-2 c., William Dodge 25 c., 75

Collections by Ezra C. Smith in the following places—in Royalston Capt. Seth Holman 2, Capt. Joseph Sawyer 1, 6 00

In Phillipston Mr. Sawyer 1, Mr. Perry 1 12 c., Mr. Howe 50 c., 2 62

In Winchendon—Treas. of Anti-Slavery society, 6 75

In Sterling—Wm. Babcock 63 c., 68

In Leicester—James S. Lawrence, 1 40

In Raynham—Samuel Jones 1, Dr. E. Hayward 1, D. T. Pratt 25 c., Samuel S. Pratt 25 c., S. Wilber 50 cts., Eliza Wilber 25 c., Oliver Wilber 60 c., Caroline E. Dean 25 c., Oliver Leonard 50 c. 4 25

In Mansfield—Mrs. F. Skinner 2, Horace Skinner 50 cents, Mary Frost 25 c., Sophronia Wheeler 50 cts., Lemuel C. Cobb 50 cts., James C. Cobb 25 cents, S S. Skinner 50 c., Elias Skinner 1, 6 25

In Dighton—John P. Perry, 1 00

In New Bedford—George Howland, jr. 5 00

Collections by S. S. Foster in West Springfield—Newbury Norton 1, Harriet Freeman 12 c., a friend 12 cts., Jesse Todd 50 c., Lucia Cooley 10 c., Constance Leonard 12 c., Henry Graves 50 c., Marvin Kirkland 1, John McMaster 1, Ruel Warren 1, David Dowker 50 cents, Julius Day 1, Laurey Ashley 22 c., a friend 1, Levi Brookes 1, Zadock Bosworth, jr. 50 cts., a friend 50 c., a friend 25 cents, Orren Root 1, Herman Day 1, Henry Day 1, a friend 50 c., Jesse McIntire 50 c. 15 44

In Springfield—O. Skeele 1, Chas. E. Wain 25 cts., W. S. Hitchcock 50 c., Mary Chapin 60 c., Rufus P. Walcott 1, 3 25

In Palmer—Charles Barnet 1, R. Green 50 c., Cyrus Hills 25 c., Lebbeus Chapin 50 cents, 2 25

In Westfield—Paul Noble, 1 00

In Ludlow—James Pearsons 25 c., Mercy Harritt 25 c., Noah Clark, jr. 25 c., Elias Frost 1. J. Miller 50 c., A. Sikes 50 c., John Miller 25 c., Elijah Plumley 25 c., C. Alden 25 c., H. Fuller 25 c., 3 75

In Brimfield—Sophia Jones 2, E. Turbell 50 cts., P. W. Paige 50 c., P. G. Hubbard 1, W Brown 50 cents, a friend 38 cents, 4 88

Abington Female A. S. society, by Elizabeth Niles, 5 00

Quarterly sub. to the Mass. A. S. society, collected by do. 6 00

Collected in Weymouth by P. C. Pettibone—B L. Pratt 1, N. Stephens 1, S. French 1, Minot Harrington 1, J. W. Loud 1, S. Curtiss 1, Ira Curtis 1, Elias Richards 2. Isaac Leach 1, F. H. Cowing 1, T. R. Hanson 5, P. H. Cushing 1, Dr. A. Fifield 1, F. A. Kingsbury 1, A. Stetson 1, Juvenile Female A. S. society 7, N. Canterbury 50 c., Elizabeth P. French 50 cts., Joseph Stevens 50 c., E. W. Dean 50 c., A friend 25 c , Betsey P. Dyer 25 c., A friend 50 c., G. Bunell 50 cts., Joseph Dunbar 50 c., J. Tolman 25 cts., A. Bates 25 c., Elizabeth Bates 25 cts., A friend 10 c., C. Bates 25 c., B. Bates 25 cts., Nathan Bates 50 cts., A friend 12 1-2 c., J. Loud 50 c., J. W. Vinson 25 cents, Samuel Blanchard 25 c., Mr. Blanchard 50 cts., Mrs. Blanchard 50 cts., Mrs. H. C. Fifield 50 cents, J. Thayer 50 cts., S. Cook 75 cts., E. Tyrrell 50 cts., N. Tyrrell 25 cts., N. P. Pratt 50 cts., Susan Hunt 18 cts., Mrs. Pratt 50 cts., W. Bailey 50 c., a friend 62 c., L. E. Rice 25 c., Weymouth A. S. society, by Treasurer 12 90 c. 52 93

Collections in Fall River, by O. Johnson—Jotham Sexton, (on account of the R. I. A. S. soc.) 12, Thomas Wilbur 5, Abraham Bowen 5, J. B. French 1, Enoch French 3, J. F. Lindsey 1, Oliver Buffinton 1, Russell Young 2, Wm. F. Wood 25 cents, John Paul 1, James Dykes 1, S. L. French 3, Samuel S. Chace 1, Richard C. French 2, Edward Buffinton 5, J. Shove 1, A. Shove 1. William B. French 1, 41 75

Collection at Danvers New Mills by do. 2 53

Collections in Leicester, by C. M. Burleigh—Rev. Samuel May, amount of qr. sub. for 2 years 5, a friend 1, Lavra Flint, amount of weekly sub. for 6 months 1 62 c., Austin Flint 2. W. P. White, amount qr. sub. 2 years 1, Samuel Hurd qr. sub. 50 cents, 11 12

Do. in Oakham, by do. & C. Henry, 50

Reading Female Benev. society, 5 00

Collected by T. P. Ryder in Fall River—N. B. Borden 25, Mr. Perkins 1, Mr. Lindsey 1, 27 00

Do. in Hanover, by do.—John Curtis 2, Sally Curtis 50 cents, Mr. Henderson 1, David Mann 25 c., Betsey Sears 50 c., Mary Henderson 55 c , Eleanor Damon 50 cts.. Mr. Morse 25 c., Polly L. Collamore 50 c., Emma Brooks 32 cts., Anna Stoddard 50 cts., Henry Stoddard 30 cts., Harvey Dyer 50 cts., Rufus Bates 50 c., Albert Stetson 1, 9 17

West Wrentham A. S. society, 10 50

Fairhaven A. S. society, 2 49

C. M. Burleigh, pledge at Bristol Co. meeting, 10 00

Cent-a-week coll. in Nantucket, by C. Austin, 5 00

Collections by John Jones.

Boston—C. C. Barry 5, J. B. Wetherby 5, Isaac Osgood 3, Levi Bowers 2, C. S. Greenwood 2, Mary H. Whiting 25 cents, Francis Clark 5, Elizabeth Watson 5, Dorcas Jewett 1, L. A. H. Peterson 5, 33 25

Waltham—Isaac Farwell 6, C. J. Smith 1 50 c., Judith Smith 40 c., Lewis Smith 50 cts., Lydia Tinkham 50 c., Chas. Knowlton 1, Samuel Perry 1, 11 00

Watertown—Stillman Lothrop 5, Joseph Coolidge 1, William C. Stone 50 cts., Josiah Stone 72 c., Wm. Tucker 25 c., J. J. Kelley 50 cents, 7 97

Roxbury—Ladies soc. quar. sub. 7 50 c., other collections 8, 15 50

Groton—Three friends, 1 75

Littleton—Dea. Jona Pierce 1 25 cts., Eliza Robbins 25 c., Sarah Britton 25 c., Wm. Lapham 2, Nahum Harwood 2, J. M. Hartwell 2, Jesse Wright 50 c., John Blanchard 50 cts., Sol. Keyes 1, Sol. Keyes, Jr. 1 25 c., John Goldsmith 75 c., Nathan Hartwell 1, Henry Fairbanks 1, Oliver F. Daland 50 cents, D. W. Jewett 25 cents, 14 50

Chelmsford—Benj. Spaulding 5, Sampson Stevens 56 cents, 5 56

Westford—John Osgood 5, S. H. Nichols 1, Albert Leighton 1, Caleb Blake 1, Jer. J. Carter 1 50 c., Mr. Keyes 50 c., 10 00

Mason, N. H.— —— 5, J. E. Bacon 1, 6 00

Townsend—Dea. Adams 1, Amos Spalding 1, Elnathan Davis 50 cts., Saml. Brooks, jr. 50 cts., Flint Ball 25 c., Susan S. Patch 20 cents, Sarah Tefts 25 cents, Samuel Brooks, jr. 25 cents, 4 20

Cambridgeport—S. & N. Snow 3,

William Furwell 1 50 c., David Mack 1 50 c., 6 00
Managers of the New Bedford Female Union Fair, 122 00
Plymouth, Wm. P. Ripley, Tr.—weekly con. 20 00
Lowell—Stephen Goodhue, 10 00

Collections by George Foster.

Sandwich—Charles Nye, Esq. 5, William Perry, jr. 1, William Loring 2, Harrison Bowman 50 cts, Obed R. Nye 50 c., Nancy B. Tobey 50 c., Eliza J. Fannce 10 cts., Joseph Lawrence 50 c., Wm. Pope, jr. 25 c., John M. Jackson 25 c., C. F. Eldridge 1, Wm. H. Russell 2, A friend 3, do. 50 c., Avery P. Ellis 1, a friend 50 cts., Robert Tobey 50 c., Josiah Melcher 50 c., Daniel Weston 50 c., Franklin Nye 50 c., C. H. Chapouile 50 cts., David Hanson 25 c., Edward Ball 25 cts., Catherine Clark 25 cts., Mary H. Allyne 25 c., Sarah H. Nye 12 c., Wm. H. Nye 12 c., Joseph Bacon, Esq. 50 c., Samuel Fessenden 50 c., a friend 1, Joseph Nye 50 cts., Louve Nye 25 cts., Paul Wing, 2d, 1, Barnabus Nye 28 cts., a friend 1, Deacon Hallett 50 cents, 28 87
Amesbury and Salisbury—S. C. Noyes 1, Phineas Smith 50 c., James Campbell 1, Stephen Woodman 1, Daniel Morse 25 c., Isaac Barnard 1, J. G. Sargent 1, John Lee 25 c., Dea. D. C. Bagley, David S. Bean 10 cts., Benj. Evans 1, J. G. Willey 50 c., Robert Scott 1 50 c., a friend 37 cts., Wm. Wigglesworth 50 cents, 11 97
West Newbury—Mrs. Lydia Thurlow 2, Mary C. Brown 25 cts., Harriet Hoyt 50 c., a friend 25 cts., do. 2[illegible]c., do. 50 c., M. W. Bartlett 1 50 c., James L. Odiorne 25 c., a friend 32 c., 5 82
Ipswich—William Oaks, Esq. 5 00
Yarmouth Port—Edward Thatcher 50 c., Mrs. Lot Hallett 27 c., Amos Otis, Esq. 1, 1 77
West Amesbury—Collection 5 40 cts., George Patten 50 c., Maj. A. E. Goodwin 1, Rev. L. W. Clark 1, F. A. Sargent 50 cts., an abolitionist 25 c., J. G. Jenkins 50 c., J. P. Sargent 50 c., 9 65
East Bradford—Peter Parker, jr., 25 c., Paul Page 50 c., William Balch 50 cts., J. Hardy 50 cts., Bradford A. S. society 1, A. M. Merrill 25 cts., Cash 3 c., Benj. Parker 50 cents, 3 53
Byfield—Dea. H. Coleman 60 cts., G. Wildes 25 cts., E. Jewett 12 c., J. T. Jewett 17 c., Timothy Jewett 25 cents, 1 30
Orleans—Jonathan Higgins 25 c., Reuben Nickerson 1, Mehitable Nickerson 1, Reuben Nickerson, jr. 1, Elizabeth Nickerson 50 c., William Smgis 25 cts., Beriah Doane 50 cts., a widow 12 cts., Lewis Doane 50 cents, Abigail Paine 12 cts., Seth P. Doane 25 c., Abial C. Doane 25 c., Abigail Doane 17 cents, 5 91
West Brewster—Samuel Allyne 1, Joseph W. Allyne 16 cts., Thomas Bourne 25 cents, Sophronia Allyne 50 cents, Freeman Ryder 25 cents, Josiah Foster, Esq. 50 cents, N. S. Dillingham 50 cts., Christopher Sears 12 cents, Nathan Sears 50 cts., Isaiah Howes 25 cents, Isaac Crowell 50 cts., Dean Sears 50 cents, David Crowell 50 cents, Nathan F. Sears 25 cents, Jacob Sears 25 cents, Nabby Sears 16 cents, Polly Sears 25 cents, Edward Sears 25 cents, John Hedge 25 cents, Daniel Crowell 25 cents, Hannah Crowell 25 cents, Peter Goodnow 50 cents, Anthony Swalley 25 cents, Freeman Dillingham 50 cents, 8 64
Collections by John A. Collins, New Bedford—A. R. 100, E. R. 100, E. R. 10, J. C 30, N. J. 2 90, B. S. C. 3, W. C. T. 25, J. B. C. 10, J. R. 5, W. H. S. 20, W. G. E. P. 5, W. C. C. 3, S. R. 20, A. C. 1, Cash 3, R. C. & E. R. J. 5, R. J. 10, T. M. 10, G. H. 25, 417 90
Do. North Dartmouth, J. W. Jones, 1 00
Plymouth, two friends, 2 00
Hyannis—Lewis D. Bassett 5, Capt. Warner Hallett 1 25 cts., Sarah L. Bassett 50 cts., Capt. T. Baker 1, Harriet Baker 25 cents, A. Lovell 25 cents, Capt. Lewis 25 cts., Mrs. Olive Ford 25 cts., a friend 50 cents, 9 25
Salem Female A. S. soc. Adeline A. Lackey, Tr. 50 00
Total of receipts for year ending 18 Jan. 1840, $10 717 61